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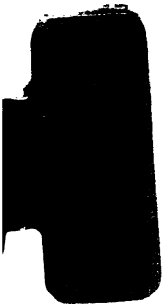
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THIRTY-FOURTH
ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE DIRECTORS
OF THE
AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY,
PRESENTED AT THE
ANNUAL MEETING HELD IN THE CITY OF BOSTON,
MAY 27, 1850.

BOSTON :
PRESS OF T. R. MARVIN, 24 CONGRESS STREET.
1850.



THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING.

THE AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY held its Thirty-fourth Annual Meeting in Hall No. 3, of the Tremont Temple, Boston, May 27, 1850, at half-past three o'clock, P. M.

CORPORATE MEMBERS PRESENT.

Leonard Woods, D. D., Alvan Bond, D. D., Ebenezer Alden, M. D., Rev. David Greene, John Aiken, Esq., Rufus Anderson, D. D., Swan L. Pomroy, D. D., John Richards, D. D., George W. Blagden, D. D., Bela B. Edwards, D. D., Hon. Daniel Safford, Rev. Hubbard Winslow, Rev. Samuel H. Riddet, Stephen T. Farwell, Edmund Munroe, Julius A. Palmer, Jared B. Waterbury, D. D., Henry Hill, Esq., Rev. Louis Dwight, Rev. Israel W. Putnam, Rev. John W. Ellingwood, Hon. Joel Giles, Benjamin Tappan, D. D., Richard S. Storrs, D. D., Rev. Sewall Harding, Rev. Erastus Maltby, Rev. Augustus C. Thompson.

In the absence of the President and Vice President of the Society, EBENEZER ALDEN, M. D., of Randolph, Mass., was called to preside.

Prayer was offered by Rev. JOHN RICHARDS, D. D., of Hanover, N. H.

Rev. WILLIAM A. STEARNS was appointed Assistant Clerk, *pro tempore*.

The Record of the proceedings of the last Annual Meeting was read by the Secretary.

The Treasurer presented his Report, which was accepted and ordered to be printed.

The Thirty-fourth Annual Report of the Board of Directors was presented by the Secretary, and on motion, it was

Voted, That the reading of the Annual Report of the Directors, at this time, be dispensed with, and that an Abstract of the same be read at the public meeting this evening.

A communication from the Board of Directors, made pursuant to a vote of the Society at the last Annual Meeting, recommending certain modifications in the phraseology of the Constitution and By-Laws, relating to the connection between the Parent Society and its Branches, was laid before the meeting: Whereupon the following vote, in the form recommended by the

Directors, was adopted, the constitutional majority of two-thirds of the members present, voting in the affirmative, viz :—

Voted, That in the first clause of the Thirteenth Article of the Constitution, the words *a Constituent Branch* be stricken out, and instead thereof the words *an Auxiliary* be inserted. And elsewhere, throughout the Constitution, Rules and By-Laws, the word *Auxiliary* be substituted for the word *Branch*, in the singular or plural number, and preceded by *an* instead of *a*, as the case may require.

The election of officers being the next business in order, the Secretary announced to the Society that he had tendered to the Board of Directors the resignation of his office as Secretary, and that the same had been accepted by them, subject to the action of the Society thereon. Also that two vacancies had occurred in the Board of Directors by the resignation of Rev. BROWN EMERSON, D. D., and Rev. AUGUSTUS C. THOMPSON.

Whereupon, after remarks by several members of the Society, the resignations of these several officers, respectively, were accepted.

It was then, on motion,

Voted, That a Committee of seven be appointed to nominate a list of officers for the ensuing year.

The following persons were appointed on this committee, viz :—

Rev. Rufus Anderson, D. D., Rev. Bela B. Edwards, D. D., Rev. Augustus C. Thompson, Rev. David Greene, Hon. Joel Giles, Rev. Israel W. Putnam, and John Aiken, Esq.

Voted, That when the Society adjourn, after the public services this evening, it be to meet in this place at half-past ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

The Society then adjourned to attend the services of the public anniversary, in Tremont Temple, at half-past seven o'clock in the evening.

Met according to adjournment.

Rev. LEONARD WOODS, D. D., one of the honorary Vice Presidents of the Society, took the chair.

The public services were opened with prayer by Rev. ISRAEL W. PUTNAM, of Middleborough, Mass.

An abstract of the Annual Report of the Directors was read by the Secretary.

On motion of Rev. ALVAN BOND, D. D., of Norwich, Ct., seconded by Rev. JOHN RICHARDS, D. D., of Hanover, N. H.,

Resolved, That the Report, an abstract of which has now been read, be accepted, and that it be printed under the direction of the Executive Committee.

Dr. BOND offered some remarks in support of this resolution.

On motion of Rev. HENRY M. DEXTER, of Boston, seconded by Rev. JOHN W. ELLINGWOOD, of Bath, Me.,

Resolved, That the provident wisdom of society towards its means of civil

defence and social advancement, as compared with the neglect of the church to raise up in sufficient numbers, thoroughly educated preachers of the Word, furnishes a humiliating illustration of that Scripture, "*The children of this world are, in their generation, wiser than the children of light.*"

This resolution was supported in an address by Mr. DEXTER.

On motion of Rev. WILLIAM M. THOMSON, missionary of the American Board in Syria, seconded by Rev. NEHEMIAH ADAMS, D. D., of Boston,

Resolved, That the providence of God, the wants of our own country, and the aspect of the heathen world, call for immediate, and greatly enlarged efforts to increase the number of ministers of the gospel.

Mr. THOMSON supported this resolution in an address.

After uniting in the Christian doxology, the benediction was pronounced by Rev. Mr. ELLINGWOOD, and the Society adjourned to meet at half-past ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

Tuesday, May 28.—The Society met according to adjournment.

Dr. ALDEN in the chair.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. POND.

Rev. Dr. ANDERSON, from the Committee appointed to nominate a list of officers for the ensuing year, made a report as follows:—

The Committee appointed to make a nomination of officers, have had two meetings, but are prepared to report only *in part*.

[Here followed a list of officers nominated for election, with the exception of a nomination for the office of Secretary, and for the place in the Board of Directors to be filled by that officer.]

The inquiries indispensable to the judicious nomination of a person to fill the important post rendered vacant by the resignation of our late Secretary, the Rev. SAMUEL H. RIDDEL, require a longer time than the Committee have yet had at their disposal. The difference of opinion somewhat prevalent in the community, as to what should be the particular responsibilities and duties of this officer, made it necessary to devote an entire session to determining this matter to their own satisfaction. It was found, however, on a free comparison of views, that there is but one opinion in the committee on that subject; namely, that the best and highest combination of qualities in the Christian ministry is demanded in the Secretary of this Society, and should be prayerfully and earnestly sought for to fill the post, wherever most likely to be found. The committee believe, that the Secretary should possess, as far as possible, not only the common sense, clear intelligence, and laborious diligence, the knowledge of men, the ready perception of the relations of things, the inventive genius, the thorough-going system, the perseverance, and the faith that always sees light shining in darkness, which are so desirable in a *Secretary*; but also, the talents for social intercourse and for public speaking, which are required in an *Agent*. He should combine in a high degree, if possible, the powers appropriate to these two departments of labor; and the more rare the combination, the greater of course will be the demand made upon his time, in the office, in the pulpit, on the platform, and in social circles. The man, who is required to make his influence felt, simultaneously, in all parts of the country, through the medium of the post-office and the press, will be ready to feel, that he has little time for going far to preach, or for attending the meetings of auxiliaries and

ecclesiastical bodies, or for visiting the beneficiaries in colleges and theological seminaries; and, on the other hand, the man, who has to do all these things, will feel oppressed, on finding how his preaching and speeches and personal intercourse with ministers and churches and pious young men, and how the growing wants of this vast country and of a perishing world, have the effect to accumulate *unanswered* letters in his files, and to create a demand for the most varied and unrelaxing powers of authorship.

Taking this practical view of the case, and also of the present condition of the Society, and of the obstacles to be surmounted in raising it to that commanding influence, which seems to be indispensable to the prosperity of our missions, both foreign and domestic, the committee think it will operate as a serious embarrassment to the Society in procuring a suitable man for the office of Secretary, should it be understood, that the expense of administration is restricted, during the present emergency, to a limit, which would comport only with its condition when restored to prosperity; and they recommend, that the Directors do not proceed upon such a rule, at present, but employ just that amount of agency, in conjunction with the labors of the Secretary, which shall be found necessary to bring the claims of the Society, and of that cause which it represents, in the strongest light, and without delay, before every part of the Christian community.

As the committee are unable to nominate a man for election as Secretary at this adjourned meeting, it will be for the Society to determine what course to take in so interesting an emergency. Should the Society adjourn to a time to be fixed by the Board of Directors, in concert with this committee, the committee think it should be with the understanding, that the committee will have free conference with the Directors before coming to a final result; and that a reasonable discretion be given them, in conjunction with the Board of Directors, in ascertaining the probability of obtaining the person, before his election is formally proposed to the Society.

It is recommended to the Society to authorize the Directors to employ some one temporarily, to perform the duties of Secretary, until the office be filled by the action of the Society.

Remarks approving of the report of the committee were made by different members of the Society; after which it was unanimously adopted, and ordered to be printed.

The officers of the Society, in nomination for the ensuing year, were then chosen.

The following votes were then passed:

Voted, That when the Society adjourn, it be to such time as the Directors shall hereafter appoint and notify to the Society.

Voted, That the Directors be authorized to employ some one temporarily, to perform the duties of Secretary, until such time as a person shall be appointed by the Society to fill that office.

The following vote was then moved by Rev. Professor EDWARDS, and unanimously adopted:

Voted, That the thanks of the Society be given to the Rev. SAMUEL H. RIDDEL, for his valuable labors, during a period of nine years, in superintending the interests of the Society, for his successful efforts in relieving it from pecuniary embarrassment, and for his faithful services in commending its objects to the patronage of the Christian community.

The Society then adjourned.

THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTORS.

IN entering upon a brief review of the year now brought to a close, the Directors are called upon to record their tribute of grateful respect to the memory of two beloved friends, who for many years were faithful and efficient officers of this Society.

The Hon. SAMUEL T. ARMSTRONG, whose sudden and lamented death occurred on the 26th of March, was elected a member of the Board of Directors, April 14, 1830; the duties of which trust he continued to discharge with indefatigable attention, not only as a Director, but also as one of the Financial Committee of the Board, for a period of eleven years. He was then elected Vice President of the Society, to succeed the late William Bartlett, Esq. This office he held for two years, continuing at the same time to act on the Financial Committee, until, in 1843, he was elected President of the Society, in place of the Hon. Samuel Hubbard, who had resigned. After one year, being compelled to go abroad and to sojourn for many months in a foreign climate for the restoration of his health, Mr. Armstrong resigned the office of President. He continued however, to the day of his death, to take an active interest in all that concerned the welfare of the Society. Many years ago he laid the foundation of one of its Permanent Scholarships, by a donation of one thousand dollars; which will remain, among his other benefactions to the cause of Christian education, a lasting memorial of an enlightened and discriminating benevolence.

Rev. WILLIAM COGSWELL, D. D., formerly Secretary of this Society, died at Gilmanton, N. H., on the 18th of April. His la-

bors in the service of the Board, first as General Agent for two years, and afterwards, for ten years as Secretary of the Society, are particularly noticed in the Annual Report of the Directors for 1841, in connection with the mention of his then recent resignation. The seal has now been set to a more lively and enduring record in the hearts of many hundreds of the ministers of Christ and the missionaries of his cross, in our own and foreign lands, to whose encouragement and aid he ministered, in a spirit of peculiar sympathy and kindness, in their efforts to prepare for their great work.

These afflictive dispensations of Providence are fitted to impress the minds of all who labor in the work of Christ, with a sense of their immediate responsibility to him. How brief the lapse of time, which has transferred into the midst of immortal scenes those venerated men, so intimately associated in counsel and in effort here,—CODMAN, HUBBARD, ARMSTRONG and COGSWELL! Truly it is pleasant, as we follow them in thought, to realize how closely that kingdom of grace which the servants of Christ are laboring to extend upon the earth, lies upon the very confines of the kingdom of glory.

The year which has now closed, in the operations of the Society, has, in many important respects, been marked with the divine favor. The renewed interest in its prosperity, which was evinced in such a degree at the last Annual Meeting, has been more fully developed and extended through the various channels of public influence. The Directors have had high satisfaction in observing widely the indications of awakened attention to the object, and a very general desire to co-operate with the Board, in all the means necessary to its more earnest accomplishment. It is hoped that the decline in the number of those preparing for the ministry, which has been remarked with so much concern of late, has reached its lowest depression. It may be affirmed that an upward tendency has already begun to be manifest. A greater number of students have been assisted by the Society during the year, in every class, than during the last year. More have been brought into the ministry, and more new applicants have been received. The largest increase has been in the class of new applicants. The Parent Board have received under their care *fourteen* more

than last year ; and the Auxiliaries in New York and Pennsylvania exactly the same number as last year ; leaving the net gain *fourteen*.

The pecuniary receipts do not present so favorable an aspect. Not including the collections by the Evangelical Lutheran Society in this comparison, which last year were not returned, it appears that the aggregate receipts of the Parent Society and its Auxiliaries have fallen off this year about *nineteen hundred dollars*. This has resulted from a deficiency in the receipts of the Parent Board, and of the Society at New York. The Parent Board, having employed no agency for the collection of funds in New England, during the year, besides what the Secretary could perform, and having at the same time been subjected to peculiar disadvantages, from the increased efficiency upon this field of another kindred object, has experienced a loss, in comparison with last year, in the important item of donations from the churches, of over \$3,300. This loss has been partly compensated by better receipts than usual from legacies ; leaving the gross deficiency in the income of the year, as compared with last year, about \$2,000.

The year closes with a balance in the treasury of the Parent Society of \$2,524 28 ; being a reduction from the balance on hand at the beginning of the year, of \$1,310 88.

Receipts and Disbursements.

The aggregate of receipts and disbursements by the Parent Society and its Auxiliaries, is as follows :

Receipts from Donations, Legacies, &c., . . .	\$28,428 80
Balance on hand at the beginning of the year, . . .	4,325 60
Total available funds,	\$32,754 40
Disbursements during the year,	30,181 53
Balance in the Treasury, April 30, 1850,	\$2,572 87

The appropriations have all been paid during the year in full amount, and on the day when due ; and the above balance on the 30th of April, is so much towards a provision for the next quarterly appropriation in July. The Society has no liabilities, debts, nor arrearages in any form, to add to the burden of its current expenses. Still, as has been shown before, in consequence of increased demands upon the treasury

from a larger number of applicants for aid, the disbursements have exceeded the receipts so far, that unless a favorable change in this ratio can speedily be effected, the Board will soon be obliged to resort to the painful process, either of sending away new applicants, or of cutting down the quarterly stipend to all who depend upon them for support. Instead of this the Directors feel that it is incumbent on them if possible to arouse the churches from their too great apathy in reference to this object; that so the operations of the Society may not only be well sustained upon their present scale of beneficence, but upon a scale much more accordant with the loud and pressing calls which are now coming upon it from every quarter.

Number of Students assisted.

The whole number of young men who have been aided in the course of the year, in the different Colleges and Theological Seminaries, is *four hundred and thirty-nine*. They are distributed as follows, in their connections with the Parent Society and its Auxiliaries; as determined solely by the locality of the respective institutions where, according to their own convenience or preference, they are pursuing their studies.

	<i>Theological.</i>	<i>Classical.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Parent Society, at Institutions in New England and at the West,	131	163	294
Central American Education Society, at Institutions in the city of New York,	49	5	54
Philadelphia Education Society, at Institutions in the Middle States and at the West,	27	17	44
Western Education Society, at Auburn Theological Seminary, and Hamilton College,	25	3	28
Evangelical Lutheran Education Society at their College and Theological Seminary in Gettysburg, Pa.	7	22	29
	<hr/> 239	<hr/> 207	<hr/> 449
Less this number of theological students twice enumerated, having been transferred from one Society to another in passing from College to the Seminary,			10
			<hr/> 439

The number of theological students is 229, and of those in the classical course, 210. These last were all in college, excepting one, in the Cornelius Institute in New York, a part of the year, and a few in the preparatory department connected with the Lutheran College at Gettysburg.

The excess in the number of theological students above the number in college, a fact which is in conformity with the results of all these tables, as exhibited for a few years past, is worthy of remark, as illustrating one beneficial operation of the change adopted in 1843, by which the practice of aiding students in academies and schools, previous to their entering college, was discontinued. It is now a rare thing, comparatively, that a student assisted by the Society, does not continue and complete his studies. As a natural consequence, the number on our lists tends rather to accumulate in the more advanced stages of the course, since the young men, even after they enter college, do not seek for aid till their necessities require it. Thus the benefactions of the Society are brought to bear more immediately, and with a higher certainty of being productively applied, upon the great object which it has in view.

Another and most obvious advantage of this regulation, which it is not in place however to enlarge upon here, is its influence in securing a more select body of young men to take the benefit of the means applied.

New Applicants received.

The Parent Society has received *eighty* new applicants during the year; the Society at New York, *twelve*; the Society at Auburn, including three at Hamilton College, *fourteen*; and the Philadelphia Education Society, *eleven*; making in all, *one hundred and seventeen*.

The whole number received from the beginning, in 1815, is *four thousand one hundred and seven*.

Number who have entered the Ministry.

The number who have completed their course of studies during the year is *fifty-nine*. Of these, *thirty-four* were aided by the Parent Society; *nine* by the Society at New York; *seven* by the Philadelphia Education Society; *five* by the Society at Auburn; and *four* by the Lutheran Society at Gettysburg. This, in the aggregate, constitutes more than *one-half* of the number brought into the ministry at the same Institutions. At some of the Seminaries the proportion thus brought into the ministry is considerably larger than this. At

Andover, this year, it was eighteen out of twenty-eight; at Bangor, seven out of ten.

Distribution of the Students.

In respect to this the Society exercises no control, other than to require that the young men pursue their studies in institutions where a sound, thorough course of instruction is adopted. Those assisted during the year have been at the following institutions.

COLLEGES.—Yale; Harvard; Amherst; Williams; Brown University; Bowdoin; Dartmouth; Middlebury; University of Vermont; New York University; Columbia, N. Y.; Hamilton; Delaware; Jefferson, Pa.; Marietta; Western Reserve; Wabash; Illinois; Knox; Beloit; and Michigan University.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES.—Andover; Bangor; Yale Theological Department; Theological Institute of Connecticut; Union; Princeton; Lane; and Western Reserve Theological Department.

Examining Committees are established by the Board at these several institutions, composed in part of the President and some of the Faculty in each, and partly of persons not connected with them as instructors. These Committees receive the applications from the students in the first instance, confer with them personally, examine their testimonials, and if they see fit, recommend them to the Board. They are also charged with a constant responsibility in regard to the distribution of the appropriations among the young men, and with such a paternal supervision of their course as may be deemed necessary or useful. Through a particular correspondence with these Committees, and occasional visits at the institutions, the Secretary is enabled to keep the Board informed concerning the character and standing of the students, and the degree of promise which they give, morally and intellectually, of becoming what the hopes and necessities of the church demand in the rising ministry. The Directors are reasonably assured that, under the present operation of the system, there is no such danger of ignorance or misjudgment in regard to the qualifications of the young men, as can furnish even a plausible pretext for the distrust which was at one time so serious an obstacle to this cause. Confidence is

a plant of slow growth, especially if it has been once impaired. The Directors have waited patiently for the results of experience under the present regimen ; and they have observed with satisfaction how those results have been working a favorable conviction through all the channels of public sentiment. It has been thought desirable however that something more definite should now be set forth in evidence to this point ; and that some of the heads of our Colleges and Theological Seminaries might have the opportunity of speaking expressly in their own names, of what they have had the best opportunities to know. In reply to an intimation of this kind made to several of these gentlemen, a number of communications have been promptly received, which together will constitute a valuable body of testimony to the success of the Society in this department. These may be found among the papers appended to this Report.

Operations at the West.

During the year the Secretary has visited the Colleges and Theological Seminaries at the West, in which there are students assisted by this Society. These are the Western Reserve College with its Theological Department at Hudson, Ohio ; Michigan University at Ann Arbor, Michigan ; Beloit College at Beloit, Wisconsin ; Illinois College at Jacksonville ; and Knox College at Galesburg, Illinois ; Wabash College at Crawfordsville, Indiana ; Lane Theological Seminary at Cincinnati ; and Marietta College at Marietta, Ohio. The whole number of young men assisted by the Society this year in these several institutions is *ninety-two*. The Secretary found his anticipations, in general, fully answered, in regard to the fidelity with which the regulations of the Board are carried out, and the interest and reputation of the Society are watched over and sustained by the excellent brethren to whom its affairs are committed, at these various points so remote from the centre of our operations. An illustration is here furnished not only of the feasibility but the advantage of adopting a *general system* in this work ; especially under the more concentrated and simple arrangements of the present plan. The influence of this Society is quite indispensable at the West. Very few of the ninety-two young men who are supported by its funds in the Colleges

and Theological Seminaries there, could proceed at all with their education for the ministry, certainly not with the hope of making it in any good degree thorough and complete, without the encouragements and means thus provided. The failure of this resource would at once disperse them from the fountains of knowledge at which they have with difficulty been gathered and retained thus far. A chief embarrassment which the educators in the higher institutions at the West experience in carrying out their design, is found in the difficulty of keeping their pupils steadily to the purpose of going through with the prescribed course of classical and professional instruction; and in the want of a sufficiently elevated tone of popular sentiment to sustain the Colleges in bringing up the standard of attainment to the mark required by the ends to be answered in all such institutions. In respect to each of these discouraging obstacles to their success the ministrations of the American Education Society, are felt to be of great importance. This class of students are both required and enabled to take a thorough course of study in their preparation for the ministry. Their influence must necessarily be great upon their fellow-students; and as they go out into society they will constitute an influential body of alumni, upon which the Colleges may depend, to create the public patronage they so much need.

As a field for obtaining funds for this object, the West affords but small encouragement at present. The efforts making to obtain endowments for their Colleges have so far engrossed the energies and means of those who can appreciate the claims of education in its more elevated sphere, that it has not been practicable to maintain collecting agencies to much extent for this Society. Yet the time is not far off when something more can be attempted, in this branch of the Society's operations in that extensive field. The West is rapidly filling up with a stirring population, by whose industry its rich resources must be very rapidly developed. As this population shall become more homogeneous, and be pervaded more entirely by the higher elements of a Christian civilization, such an interest as this Society contemplates will be more generally acknowledged and more liberally provided for. Their Colleges, being once established, will grow towards maturity with the progress of society, and like the older institutions of the country, will perceive that

one of their greatest and most permanent wants is in the means of securing such a class of students as will make their foundations to be truly consecrated to Christ and the church.

Means employed by the Board.

Rev. JOSEPH EMERSON, the late General Agent of the Society, having resigned his agency at the commencement of the year, the Board have not employed any agency for the collection of funds in New England, in addition to what the Secretary has been able to perform. Circulars have been prepared and sent to the pastors extensively, with a view to aid them in presenting the cause to their people. Many pastors have attended to the object and obtained contributions for the cause; while many others have not been able, amidst all the engagements pressing upon their hands, to secure a place for this. Those churches which are without a pastor, or those where this relation may happen to be in a disturbed and uncertain state, are very liable, if not visited by an agent, to suffer the object to pass by for the season. The number included in this class is always unhappily so great, in an area so extensive and populous as New England, as of themselves to furnish an occasion, according as they shall be looked after or neglected, for no inconsiderable fluctuation in the receipts. Some effort has been used to induce pastors to avail themselves of their exchanges for presenting the cause in other parishes than their own. There are difficulties, however, in procuring any great amount of voluntary agency through the efforts of pastors which shall extend beyond the ordinary sphere of their own responsibilities. Encouragements given, to this effect, will in most cases come short in the fulfillment. The Board have, however, to acknowledge substantial benefits from labors of this kind in one or two instances. Some of the gentlemen connected with the Theological Seminaries have also presented the cause to a few churches in their respective neighborhoods. Dr. POND, of Bangor, and Drs. BEECHER and ALLEN, of Lane Seminary, have performed efficient services of this kind. The well known necessities and claims of the students, under the immediate care of persons so situated, have seemed, in the circumstances, to offer a cogent plea for their exertions.

Notice of Auxiliaries.

The *Central American Education Society*, at New York, is attempting nothing more at present, than to assist the young men who are dependent upon the Society in the Union Theological Seminary, and the University in that city. It has furnished aid to forty-nine in the former, and five in the latter, the past year, making fifty-four in all. Its receipts have been \$2,716 13; and its disbursements \$3,370 58.

The *Western Education Society*, at Auburn, N. Y., has furnished aid to twenty-five students in the Theological Seminary there. Its receipts have been \$1,387; and its disbursements the same. Rev. SAMUEL S. HOWE having resigned the office of Corresponding Secretary at the close of the last year, Rev. SAMUEL M. HOPKINS, Professor in Auburn Theological Seminary, was elected his successor.

The most thoroughly organized and efficient Auxiliary of the Society out of New England, at the present time, is the *Philadelphia Education Society*. It has extended aid to forty-four young men during the year, twenty-five of whom were in Lane Seminary. The others, excepting one in Princeton and one in New Haven Theological Seminary, were in five different Colleges. One has died, and six have entered upon the work of preaching the gospel.

The Corresponding Secretary, Rev. JOHN PATTON, in his Report, at the Annual Meeting of the Society, on the 19th of March, says: "In regard to our present candidates, the testimony of the Presidents and Professors, under whose instruction they are placed, is of the most gratifying character. It is all a mistake to suppose there is a deterioration in talents and attainments from former days."

In referring to the general interests of the cause in the branch of the Presbyterian Church (New School) with which that Auxiliary is connected, he says: "It is sincerely to be hoped that this cause will secure a special prominence in the discussions and action of our coming General Assembly at Detroit. The demand for ministers is now beyond the means of supply. The number of candidates for the holy ministry is alarmingly small. And it is to be seriously and prayerfully considered, how our branch of Zion can prosper and meet her responsibili-

ties, without bestowing more attention on our Theological Seminaries—the education of her sons for the sacred office, and adequately sustaining those who have entered upon their calling as the ambassadors of Christ. No graver subjects than these can possibly come before that body. They constitute in fact the *appropriate* business of the representatives of the church, when so convened. And the expectation is fondly cherished, that some systematic plan will be devised, by which the cause of education for the ministry shall be brought regularly before every synod, and presbytery, and congregation, within our bounds.”

The receipts into the treasury at Philadelphia have been \$3,535 94; and the disbursements from the same \$3,323 34. Besides this a grant of \$216 was made from the treasury of the Parent Society to enable the Board at Philadelphia to pay their appropriations in full to the students in Lane Seminary.

Mr. GEORGE W. M'CLELLAND, who has served the cause as Treasurer of the Philadelphia Education Society for many years, having at their last annual meeting declined a re-election, Mr. WILLIAM PURVES, of Philadelphia, was elected to that office.

The operations of the Auxiliaries more intimately connected with the Parent Society and hitherto designated as *Branches*, being now as to every thing, except their organizations and annual meetings, identified with those of this Board, do not require a separate notice here. The subject of the relations of these Branches to the Parent Society, especially as affecting the legitimate exercise of its corporate powers, was commended to the attention of the Society at the last annual meeting. A committee into whose hands this subject, with other matters, was given, made the following Report upon this point, which was adopted, viz.: “That, in the opinion of the Committee, the practical operation of the Society, in its relation to the Branches, is as it should be; at the same time the Committee would recommend that the Directors in connection with the Branch Societies, would consider and recommend to the Society such modifications in the phraseology of the Constitution and By-laws, as to remove any legal difficulties which may exist in the case.”

The Board have given the requisite attention to this subject

by conferring with the different Branches, and have agreed upon the recommendation of certain alterations in the Constitution and By-laws which it seems expedient to have adopted; the only effect of which will be, while all legal difficulties will be removed, to bring these written instruments into more exact conformity with the present practical operations of the Society.

Insufficient Supply of Ministers.

The material decline in the number of young men preparing for the ministry, for several years past, while at the same time the demand for their labors, from the remarkable growth of our country in extent and population, has been rapidly increasing, has brought a crisis in regard to this important interest, which threatens to involve the churches and the benevolent enterprises of the day in much perplexity and disaster. As the age advances in general cultivation and intelligence, the demand for thoroughly educated and efficient men in the ministry, becomes more and more imperious. Much less reliance than at some former periods, can now be placed upon the influence of crude, unapt and unfurnished minds, however sincerely devoted to the ministry, for furnishing that enlightened and efficient instrumentality which is needful in the sacred office. All evangelical denominations of Christians, who desire among their people to see the gospel made the wisdom of God and the power of God unto salvation, whatever once have been their mistakes upon this point, are fast coming into the conviction that by "the foolishness of preaching," of which a learned and profound Apostle speaks, is to be understood something widely different from the preaching of "ignorant and foolish men." Ever since the Protestant Reformation, the mind of the church has been setting in a right direction on this subject. It was never designed under the gospel, that a minister should be nothing but "a priest," whose chief office should be to sustain a burdensome ceremonial of worship, or who should be regarded only with a blind and superstitious reverence by the multitude. The man of God must be perfect, thoroughly furnished unto all good works, through the knowledge which has been given to the world by inspiration of God. The burden of the minister's commission is, to "preach the gospel to every

creature." The leading element of the power, which the Spirit of God thus employs, for the spread of truth and the salvation of sinners, is that of evangelical instruction. This fundamental truth, enforcing ever upon the church the obligation of supplying the world with an *instructive* ministry, lies at the basis of the AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY. This is not so much a Society for multiplying ministers as for *educating* them; or, more correctly, for *multiplying the number of educated and able men* among the ministry of the country.

It is an alarming fact, therefore, that there should be an actual falling off at this day, in the number of those who are disposed to obtain an education for the ministry. To some this fact has appeared quite inexplicable; so that they have been utterly at a loss to perceive by what means the evil may be approached and remedied. Others have in a great degree overlooked the real causes, while their speculations have been confidently leading them into various false conclusions. It is important that the subject should be thoroughly pondered and understood; that so the influences which are at work to hinder the prosperity of the church, in this most essential interest, may be detected, and as far as possible be averted.

The Directors would offer here a few suggestions, such as have been brought to their minds in the position in which they are placed, with reference to the causes operating to produce this result; premising that none of them will probably be such as have not before this time often occurred to the minds of others in reflecting upon this subject.

The first and most obvious reason, doubtless, for the present deficiency in the number of young men preparing for the ministry, is to be sought for *in the absence of extensive and powerful revivals of religion*, for a number of years past. No principle is more firmly fixed, in the practice of all evangelical churches in this country, than this, that no young man can have a call to enter upon this work, unless he has been regenerated by the Holy Spirit. There is little, moreover, in the social position of the ministry, or in the character of its duties, as known among us, which can tempt individuals knowingly to evade this principle. Even the motives which ordinarily influence men of the world, may be relied on here, to a great extent, to guard the sacred of-

fice from the approach of such as do not at least esteem themselves converted persons. The consequence happily is, that the church in this land must wait upon God for this blessing. Her expectation is from Him. Whenever the Spirit, being grieved, extensively withholds the showers of his renewing influence, the streams will be rapidly spent and exhausted which should have made glad the city of God.

It is upon the work of the Spirit in revivals of religion, *more than upon any other method* of his converting grace, that the supplies for the ministry are to depend. This all the history of our churches shows. Much the greatest part of those who are converted at a period of life sufficiently early, are brought into the kingdom of God in times of general attention to religion. Experience also seems to authorize the belief that there is something in the *more marked and decided character* of the conversions witnessed during a general and powerful work of grace, which makes them more productive, in proportion to their number, of this kind of fruits. „

Revivals of religion in the colleges especially, with which our country has been remarkably blessed in past years, have a most immediate bearing upon the supplies for the ministry. No small proportion of their subjects are at once constrained by the love of Christ to devote their talents and attainments to this service. About *one hundred* of the converts in nine of the revivals with which one of the oldest colleges in New England has been blessed, are known to have entered the ministry. *One-fourth* of all who entered the ministry from another, during a quarter of a century, were converted while members of college.

It is then to revivals of religion, in our congregations and colleges, that we must look in a special manner for the young men who will desire to offer themselves for this work. And when their comparative infrequency for a number of years past is considered, we have perhaps a sufficient answer to our inquiry. Indeed, if the absence of revivals be regarded in its natural connection with a low state of personal piety, and the numerous other evils which prevail in the church at such a period, we may count this, whatsoever causes besides may have concurred with it, not only as the chief among them all, but as the cause itself of every other cause.

But in connection with this, the *increased activity of worldly enterprise* in our country for a number of years past deserves to be distinctly named. The times in which we live are in this respect extraordinary. The enlargement of our national domain; the rapid increase of the population; the growth of our cities; the development of material resources; the new facilities of internal communication, as well as of commerce and intercourse with all the nations of the world, are making the most imperative demands, and pressing the most powerful excitements, upon that spirit of enterprise and adventure in which the young men of this country are so thoroughly trained. While there are drones among educated men, and while some of our youth are educated only for an accomplished indolence, yet it is true that there has been a mighty draught upon the best powers of cultivated mind to supply the sinews of all this intelligent enterprise. It may almost be said that some *new professions* have been added within the last few years, to the number of those denominated the *learned* professions. Geologists, chemists and machinists, draughtsmen, engineers and navigators, have been called in great numbers into their respective employments; where such a stimulus and such rewards are offered to successful competition, as must command the application of the most thoroughly educated and disciplined minds. When the services required to direct the affairs of some of our great business corporations, are seen to be sufficiently important to command the use of talents which had already shone in the Senate or on the Judicial bench, what wonder is it if many young men, after enjoying the higher benefits of education, should be induced to embrace the worldly advantages thus set before them! Harvard college, during the first century, gave to the ministry *one-half* of all the graduates she sent forth. But of those who left the colleges of New England ten years ago, scarcely *one-fourth* have come into the ministry, or are now on their way towards it. How many have turned away after the world! How many, even, of those who set out with a better purpose!

Another thing, it may be feared, which has contributed to deter some young men from entering the ministry, is *an apprehension of peculiar trials and difficulties in the work*, at this

day. This, it may be confessed, with one who looks upon the ministry superficially and through eyes of sense, is not wholly an unfounded apprehension. Some advantages for personal respect and comfort in their work, which ministers formerly enjoyed, have been rendered more precarious in modern days. It is much less certain now, whether a pastor can remain permanently connected with the charge which has been given him in his youth ; or, so remaining, whether he can be free to pursue his plans of usefulness under all the requisite advantages. In the most stable portions of our community at the present day, *ten years* has come to be the diminished average of a pastor's connection with his people. This liability to frequent changes and removals is productive of many personal as well as public evils. Among them, not indeed the greatest, but yet severe, is the pressure of a solicitude about the failure of what at best would be but a slender support. Instances are known of young men shrinking from this work, and abandoning it, with a frank avowal of this cause as their justification. The ministry is becoming, in its outward features, perhaps, more and more a *missionary work*, wherever its functions are exercised ; requiring, more and more, the *missionary spirit* in those who are to enter it. The ministry, as a general fact, must be far better sustained and provided for by the people of this country than it is at present, before it will be likely to be sought from any other than a most imperious sense of duty. None of those, it is true, who, in a spirit of thorough *self-renouncement*, may choose this sacred service, will ever be likely to repent their choice. But we may well suppose that not a few, looking too fearfully at the peculiar burdens it imposes, will never venture to assume those burdens.

Again, the impression which became so current a few years ago, *that the ministry was in danger of being crowded in New England*, had much to do in enhancing the evil which we now deplore. Such an impression, apparently favored by circumstances of a local and temporary nature, did for a time fix itself upon many minds. It was of little use for the moment to attempt to correct it, against the force of certain obvious facts which were supposed to give it support. These facts, which, on various accounts, were much exaggerated, did not,

so far as they were real, deserve to have any unfavorable bearing on the great enterprise of supplying religious teachers for the country at large. For the idea was not that there was any danger of providing more ministers than the spiritual wants of the people would require, or than means would be found, through missionary and other channels, to introduce, upon some terms or other, into suffering fields of labor. But the danger feared was, that employment would not be found among the older and more desirable churches, for all who, from preference or necessity, might not become dispersed among the destitute. This panic has now passed away; and it is not needful to descant upon the causes which gave it such a hurtful currency. But all can see what its natural effect must have been upon the minds of young men, who were balancing the question of duty on this subject at that time. Hearing these complaints from various quarters, and not being able to discriminate as to their soundness, or the just limits of their application, they could not always have been expected to feel the full pressure of obligation which otherwise would have constrained many a one to say, "Wo is me, if I preach not the gospel!"

The same unhappy influence reached the minds of parents; whose early counsels or whose silent intentions, even with respect to their sons, have so much to do in giving a direction to their course of life. If their children were not about to be needed, as formerly, for this work, they need not be at pains to train and educate them with a view to their being prepared for it. So also many of the pastors of the churches, whose watch and influence is so important in promoting a supply of candidates for the sacred office from among the pious youth of their flocks, were hindered in their duty by this strange misapprehension. Time was when there was scarcely a church of respectable numbers in New England, which had not from one to three of its youthful members in a course of preparation for the ministry. But now it is far otherwise. And the difference is greatly owing to this false "opinion of plenty," which is ever "one of the causes of want."

Another idea which has affected unfavorably the sources from which the Colleges and Theological Seminaries of New England derive their supplies of students, is that of some who

maintain that, in this respect, the relative importance of these States, in their connection with the newer and more extensive parts of the country, is fast passing away. Education it is said is transferring itself to the West. The Eastern States, which, with their multiplied advantages for the early instruction, and the correct moral and religious training of children, and with their numerous and well-furnished institutions for higher education, in every grade from the high school up to the university, used to be considered as in some good degree a nursery of mind and a laboratory of knowledge for the nation, are by some now supposed to be losing this noble pre-eminence, because the population of other sections begins to be counted in so much greater numbers, and is spreading itself over so much wider portions of the surface of the country. Whether the East is long to retain a pre-eminence or not in regard to her materials and means of education, is perhaps a matter of little moment. But it is certain that the rapid increase, and the peculiar condition and characteristics of the population in the newer portions of the country, must, for a long time to come, render them greatly dependent upon the older States for their supplies of ministers, educators, and educated men in every sphere. It would be unreasonable indeed to expect that a country, while in the process of being settled with such rapidity as the West, should be able to meet all these demands as fully as its best interests may require. The East must not keep back in this matter. All which can be done by the East and West together, in this important enterprise, will still fall far short of what an enlightened benevolence must desire. Especially while the institutions of that part of the country are taking root and growing up, it is the dictate of the soundest wisdom, that every means of education here should continue to be employed, to its fullest capacity, for the common benefit. The idea that young men trained and educated here, cannot successfully adapt themselves to the Western mind and habits, receives a sufficient confutation from what is enacted every day throughout the vast extent of that beautiful country. Instances of imperfection in this particular will occur, but they will be as rare exceptions. There are no Western men who are more thoroughly Western, or more energetically active in moulding all the institutions of society there, than the sons of New

England and the East, who are found in so great numbers in the pastoral office, and at almost every post of instruction in the colleges and higher seminaries beyond the mountains.

There is a single consideration further, to which, in its bearings on this subject, the Directors are persuaded the attention of the Christian public ought to be more seriously directed. It is *the want of a higher relative appreciation of the ministry among the means of evangelization*, at this day. While all the various forms of benevolent action have been growing up, which now so extensively enjoy the favor of the churches; while so many delightful fruits of their exertions among the destitute have been witnessed, awakening interest and creating expectation in regard to their reforming and saving influence, it is to be feared that the divine ordinance of the ministry, as the leading instrumentality to be employed for the extension of the church and the conversion of men, has come to be, relatively, in some measure, undervalued. It is an important desideratum to find out the means, among the different associations for doing good, of securing the public patronage, *in more exact proportion to the claims of each*, as they stand related to one great common cause. That the means for keeping up a supply for the work of the ministry, have, in this benevolent emulation, been left far in arrears for some time past, is now entirely manifest.

In the light of these various considerations the agency of this Society, at a time, and in a country like this, will appear to be of great importance. It has done much, under all its difficulties, to bear up this great interest against the weight of all the depressing causes which have been above enumerated. It has more than doubled the number of ministers and missionaries throughout the field of its operations; as is evident from the fact that more than half of them have been brought into the ministry by the means it has employed. The number looking to its funds for aid, notwithstanding so considerable a decline in the aggregate of theological students, has been increasing, at the same time, from year to year. What may it not accomplish for the churches, in such an emergency as has now arisen, if its means shall be adequately enlarged?

It has pleased God, during the past year to send down the influences of his Spirit in more copious effusions upon the churches of our land, and to visit several of the colleges with richer manifestations of his renewing grace, than for several years before. From these signals of the divine favor, let the churches gather the animating assurance, that among her sons there are many chosen vessels unto God, who are already inquiring in reference to this subject, *Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?* To many of them it will be essential, in order to the desired answer, that there should be no distrust upon their minds as to the steady efficiency and success of this Society. And may all on whom the responsibilities of its management and support shall come, be strengthened in the same essential confidence; being able, above all other things, to say, **FOR GOD HATH NOT GIVEN US THE SPIRIT OF FEAR; BUT OF POWER, AND OF LOVE, AND OF A SOUND MIND.**

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Receipts and Expenditures of the AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY, from April 30, 1849, to April 30, 1850.

Received from the following sources, viz :		
Donations,	6,983 41	
Legacies,	5,774 98	
Refunded by persons formerly assisted,	850 63	
Interest on Permanent Funds, exclusive of	3,954 61	
Fund for the support of the Secretary,	286 10	4,180 71
Do. on temporary loans from the current fund,		<u>17,789 73</u>
Cash in the Treasury for current use, April 30, 1849,	3,835 16	
		<u>Dolla. 21,694 89</u>
Paid Grants to Students,		16,786 00
For the Thirty-Third Annual Report,		97 25
Rent, \$150.00; Fuel and incidental expenses, \$33.66;		183 66
Postage, \$59.16; Insurance, \$9.60;		78 76
Blanks, Stationery and Printing,		61 53
Expense of Annual Meeting,		31 50
Salary of the Secretary, \$1,000, less \$693.95, the income		452 70
of the Fund appropriated for this purpose, \$306.75;		
traveling expenses, \$391.59;		1,197 34
Salary of the Treasurer,		500 00
Do. Rev. Joseph Emerson, two months, \$150.00; expenses,		164 57
\$14.57;		<u>1,861 91</u>
Cash in the Treasury for current use, April 30, 1850,		19,190 61
		<u>\$2,504 98</u>
		<u>Dolla. 21,694 89</u>

STATEMENT OF THE PERMANENT FUNDS OF THE SOCIETY.

SCHOLARSHIP FUND.—Amount the same as it was April 30, 1849,	62,343 63
FUND FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE SECRETARY.—Amount the same as it was April 30, 1849,	11,554 23
	<u>Dolla. 73,898 86</u>

Boston, April 30, 1850.

Errors Excepted,

S. T. FARWELL, Treas. Am. Ed. Soc.

Boston, May 29, 1850. I have examined the above accounts with the vouchers, and find the same to be correct.

H. ROPES, Auditor.

ORGANIZATION OF THE AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY, 1850.

Years.	Form- ed.	President.	Secretary.	Treasurer.	Annual Meeting.
American Education Society,	1815	Rev. Heman Humphrey, D. D.	Rev. George E. Adams, Brunswick,	Stephen T. Parwell, Esq., Boston,	In May.
Maine Ed. Society,	1818	Rev. David Thurston, Winthrop,	Rev. John Richards, D. D., Hanover,	Prof. Wm. Smyth, Brunswick,	4th Wednesday in June.
New Hampshire Ed. Society,	1826	Rev. N. Lord, D. D., Hanover,		Hon. Samuel Morrill, Concord,	4th Tuesday in August.
North Western Ed. Soc., Vt.	1820			Joseph Warner, Esq., Middlebury,	3d Tuesday in June.
Connecticut Ed. Society,	1826	Hon. Thomas Day, Hartford,	Rev. William W. Woodworth, Berlin,	Edward Goodwin, Esq., Hartford,	3d Tuesday in June.
Central Am. Ed. Society, N. Y.	1816	Hon. Jos. Hornblower, Newark, N. J.	Rev. Mason Noble, New York,	William A. Booth, Esq., New York,	3d Thursday in May.
Philadelphia Ed. Society, N. Y.	1835	Ambrose White, Esq.	Rev. Samuel M. Hopkins, Auburn,	William Purves, Esq., Philad.	3d Thursday in May.
Western Ed. Society, N. Y.	1817		Rev. Wm. C. Clark, Cuyahoga Falls,	William Holmes, Esq., Auburn,	3d Tuesday in June.
Western Reserve Ed. Soc., O.	1829	Rev. Ansel R. Clark, Huntington, O.	Prof. E. O. Hovey, Crawfordville,	Mr. Waldo Skinner, Hudson,	Oct. during sess. Synod.
Indiana Ed. Society,	1829	{ Rev. John M. Dickey, New Wash- ington,	J. W. Lathrop, Esq., Jacksonsville,	Prof. Caleb Milla, Crawfordville,	During the session of Synod of Indiana.
Illinois Ed. Society,	1846	David A. Smith, Esq., Jacksonsville,	J. W. Lathrop, Esq., Jacksonsville,	J. W. Lathrop, Esq., Jacksonville,	June, at Com. of Ill. Coll.
Barnstable County, Ma.	1833	Hon. Elisha Deane, Yarmouth,	Rev. John G. Hall, South Fremont,	Dea. Joseph White, Yarmouth,	[in June.
Berkshire County,	1816	Rev. A. Peters, D. D., Williamstown,	Rev. Asen McLoud, Topsfield,	Rev. John Todd, D. D., Pittsfield,	Wednesday suc. at Mon.
Essex South,	1833		Rev. David T. Kimball, Jewich,	David Choate, Esq., Essex,	3d Wednesday in July.
Essex North,	1833	Rev. Gardner B. Perry, D. D., Bradford,	Rev. Theob. Packard, Jr., Shelburne,	Mr. A. W. Milmore, Newbury,	October.
Franklin County,	1815	Hon. S. Maxwell, Charlemon,	Rev. William Bement, East Hampton,	A. Phelps, Esq., Greenfield,	2d Wed. in October.
Hampden County,	1839	Rev. John Woodbridge, D. D., Hadley,	R. Chapman, Esq.	Hon. Lewis Strong, Northampton,	October.
Religious Charitable Soc. of Middlesex North & Vicinity,	1828		Rev. Charles Packard, Lancaster,	Samuel Raynolds, Esq., Springfield,	October.
Norfolk County,	1816	Rev. Elisha Fisk, Wrentham,	Rev. Horace James, Wrentham,	Dea. Jonathan S. Adams, Groton.	In August.
Old Colony Ed. Society,	1833	Andrew Mackie, M. D., New Bedford,	Rev. Ebenezer Gay, Bridgewater,	John Dargott, Esq., Dedham,	
Plymouth County,	1833	Hon. Josiah Robbins, Plymouth,	Rev. James O. Baroy, Seekonk,	Col. Alexander Seabury, N. Bedford.	3d Thursday in June.
Ed Soc of Taunton & Vicinity	1833	Rev. Orin Fowler, Fall River,	Rev. Samuel Hunt, Natick,	Dea. Morton Eddy, Bridgewater,	
South Conf of Chba. Middlesex				Dr. L. S. Whipple.	
Worcester Central,	1830			Hon. Abijah Bigelow, Worcester.	
Edu. Society in Worcester }				Mr. Moses Chamberlain, Templeton.	
North Association,	1830		Rev. Richard M. Chipman, Athol,		

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 Rev. ROBERT H. BISHOP, D. D. Pres. Miami University.
 Rev. GEORGE E. PIERCE, D. D. Pres. Western Reserve College.
 Rev. BENNET TYLER, D. D. Pres. Connecticut Theol. Institute.

Rev. ENOCH POND, D. D. Prof. Theol. Seminary, Bangor.
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 Rev. NATHAN LORD, D. D., President of New Hampshire Education Society.
 Hon. THOMAS DAY, President of Connecticut Education Society.
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 Rev. ANSEL R. CLARK, President of Western Reserve Education Society.
 AMBROSE WHITE, Esq., President of Philadelphia Education Society.
 Rev. JOHN M. DICKEY, President of Indiana Education Society.
 DAVID A. SMITH, Esq., President of Illinois Education Society.

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*Constituted such during the last two years.**

Rev Charles M. Atkinson.	Mr David M. Kelley, Haverhill, Ms.
William Barnes, Foxborough, Ms.	Rev William H. Lord, Montpelier, Vt.
Miss Charlotte Cowdin, Fitchburg, Ms.	Mr David Marsh, New York.
Rev Azariah Eldridge, New Bedford, Ms.	Whiting Metcalf, Medway, Ms.
John E. Emerson.	Miss Mary B. Patten, Marblehead, Ms.
Ozro French, Missionary in India.	Rev John M. Prince, Georgetown, Ms.
George E. Fisher, Andover, Ms.	George Richards, Boston, Ms.
Samuel N. Grout, do.	Nathan B. Rogers, Hallowell, Me.
William Huggins, Hatfield, Ms.	Miss Mary Thompson, Marblehead, Ms.
Henry R. Hoisington, Missionary, Ceylon.	Mr Theodore S. Thompson, Roxbury, Ms.
Mr Henry R. Keith, Grafton, Ms.	

* A complete list of the Honorary Members is published every third year. It may be found in the Annual Report for 1846.

EXAMINING COMMITTEES.

<i>Andover Theological Seminary, Ms.</i>	{ Rev. RALPH EMERSON, D. D. Rev. BELA B. EDWARDS, D. D. SAMUEL FLETCHER, Esq.
<i>Amherst College, Ms.</i>	{ Rev. EDWARD HITCHCOCK, LL. D. Prof. EBENEZER S. SNELL. LUKE SWEETSER, Esq.
<i>Williams College, Ms.</i>	{ Rev. MARK HOPKINS, D. D. Prof. ALBERT HOPKINS. Mr. SEYMOUR WHITMAN.
<i>Bangor Theological Seminary, Me.</i>	{ Rev. ENOCH POND, D. D. Rev. GEORGE SHEPARD, D. D. Rev. JOHN MALBY.
<i>Bowdoin College, Me.</i>	{ Prof. WILLIAM SMYTH. Prof. ALPHEUS S. PACKARD. Rev. GEORGE E. ADAMS. Rev. JOHN W. ELLINGWOOD. Rev. RAY PALMER.
<i>Waterville College, Me.</i>	{ Rev. DAVID N. SHELDON. Prof. GEORGE W. KEELY.
<i>Brown University, R. I.</i>	{ Rev. FRANCIS WAYLAND, D. D. Rev. JONATHAN LEAVITT. JOHN KINGSBURY, Esq.
<i>Dartmouth College, N. H.</i>	{ Rev. NATHAN LORD, D. D. Prof. IRA YOUNG. Prof. EDWIN D. SANBORN. Rev. JOHN RICHARDS, D. D.
<i>University of Vermont,</i>	{ Rev. WORTHINGTON SMITH, D. D. Prof. CALVIN PRASE. Mr. WILLIAM WARNER.
<i>Middlebury College, Vt.</i>	{ Rev. BENJAMIN LABAREE, D. D. Rev. THOMAS A. MERRILL, D. D. Rev. JAMES MEACHAM.
<i>Yale College, Ct.</i>	{ Rev. THEODORE D. WOOLSEY, D. D. Rev. JEREMIAH DAY, D. D. Rev. CHAUNCEY A. GOODRICH, D. D. Rev. LEONARD BACON, D. D. HENRY WHITE, Esq.
<i>Connecticut Theological Institute,</i>	{ Rev. BENNET TYLER, D. D. Rev. WILLIAM THOMPSON, D. D. Rev. EDWARD W. HOOKER, D. D.
<i>Western Reserve College, O.</i>	{ Rev. GEORGE E. PIERCE, D. D. Rev. HENRY N. DAY. Rev. ELIJAH P. BARROWS. Rev. JOHN C. HART.
<i>Wabash College, Ind.</i>	{ Rev. CHARLES WHITE, D. D. Prof. CALEB MILLS. Rev. JAMES H. JOHNSON.
<i>Illinois College, Ill.</i>	{ Rev. JULIAN M. STURTEVANT. Rev. L. M. GLOVER. Rev. TRUMAN M. POST.
<i>Knox College, Ill.</i>	{ Rev. JONATHAN BLANCHARD. Rev. GEORGE W. GALE. Rev. JOHN WATERS.
<i>Michigan University,</i>	{ Rev. JOHN HOLMES AGNEW. Rev. WILLIAM C. CURTIS.
<i>Beloit College, Wisconsin,</i>	{ Rev. JOSEPH EMERSON. Prof. J. J. BUSHNELL.

CHARACTER AND SCHOLARSHIP OF STUDENTS ASSISTED
BY THE AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

On page 13, a reference is made to some specific statements, in evidence of the correctness of the views there expressed in regard to the intellectual and literary standing of the students aided by the Society, which have been furnished by their instructors to appear among the documents appended to this Annual Report.

Among the causes which, at one period, evidently deterred some most excellent young men from applying to this Society for aid, and consequently from entering upon, or persevering in, a course of preparation for the ministry, was the unfavorable impression they had received as to the popular estimate which, in this relation, they might be liable unjustly to incur in regard to their intellectual standing and attainments. This apprehension had so far affected the minds of instructors themselves, that they were, in some instances, inclined even to dissuade young men of the highest promise from seeking a connection with the Society, if they could possibly subsist in the prosecution of their studies without it. The attention of the Society was called to this subject at the special meeting in 1842, and, although it was evident that, under every alleged imperfection of the system, the great body of the students had always maintained a highly respectable standing, and many had attained the most eminent rank; yet it was considered that, by reason of the practice which had before existed of admitting the young men into connection with the Society within six months after the commencement of their studies preparatory to their entering college, it would not be in the power of any administration of the Society so effectually to try and select its materials, as to secure in the students so high an average standard of merit as would reasonably be demanded. The Directors, indeed, before that time, had so far modified their rule on this subject as to extend the time of classical study, as well as the period of church membership, previous to an admission to the benefits of the Society, to *one year*; and had also adopted the requisition, which has ever since been acted upon, that every student, by the end of his Freshman year in College, must establish a rank at least equal to mediocrity, as determined by the scale of merit adopted at the institution, or cease to depend upon the Society for assistance. Further than this, the Board did not feel at liberty to go without the action of the Society. But when this subject, with others, was brought before the Society at the special meeting, and given into the hands of an able Committee, the full extent of this remedial measure was adopted, by cutting off the whole of the first stage—the stage preparatory to entering college—thereby securing, not only the important improvement above referred to, but also a much greater degree of intelligent responsibility on the part of the comparatively few Examining Committees to whom this important function might now be in-

trusted. The experiment has worked well, and the present is, perhaps, a suitable time to re-assure the public mind on this point with such testimony as has been freely furnished to the Directors. These statements, however, are not intended to cover this latter period alone; but many of them, also, embrace the results of a more extended experience, by which the Society, under every condition of its operations, may in this respect, receive the credit to which it is justly entitled.

President WOOLSEY, of Yale College, writes to the Secretary, April 20, 1850:

DEAR SIR,—I sit down to answer your letter by saying, that, if you will remind me of it about the 20th of May, I will prepare you some statistics which may serve your cause. Meanwhile let me give you the results of a brief experience.

I have six classes in view.

In the first class there were six beneficiaries, of whom four were appointees, and two were not.

In the next class there were two, both of whom were appointees, and one of them the third scholar.

In the third class there were nine beneficiaries, of whom eight received appointments at commencement, and three of these were among the principal scholars.

In the fourth class there are six beneficiaries, all of whom are appointees. And besides these there have been two others; one, an excellent scholar, died, and another was dropped from the list by advice of the Committee here for poor scholarship.

In the next class there are four beneficiaries, all of whom are appointees.

In the sixth there are four, of whom two at least rank among the best scholars.

In all this number there are not more than two or three whom I should pronounce to have mistaken their calling. On the other hand, the beneficiaries are, in general, an honor to the Church, and possess, I think, every claim, as a body, to have assistance extended to them.

At a subsequent date, President Woolsey prepared, with much care, and forwarded to the Rooms the statistics to which he refers above, containing in one column the number of beneficiaries graduating with every class from 1817 to 1845, inclusive; in another column, the number who entered the ministry so far as could be ascertained by him; and in a third the number in each class who had such a rank as to receive appointments at commencement. The appointees at Yale College, as is well known, are taken from the first third of the class in point of scholarship. In explaining the table the President observes: "The persons obtaining college honors are, the lowest of them, much above mediocrity. If 100 be the highest mark, they will come up (i. e. the lowest of them) to 67½; and so on, up to the highest mark."

The following is a summary of this table; the minute particulars of which were not given for publication here:

Beneficiaries graduated at Yale College, from 1817 to 1846, inclusive,	249*
Had such a rank in their class as to receive honors,	157

* Of these, the President says, 186 entered the ministry, and perhaps a few more. Probably this number, if all told, would scarcely fall below 200; thus leaving only about

The ratio here is as 63 to 100,—a highly creditable result, surely,—while for the last six years, as appears from the President's first letter, it has risen so as to stand at 84 to 100: i. e., out of thirty-one beneficiaries, all but five standing among the first third of the class.

The letter of President HITCHCOCK, of Amherst College, is as follows:

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—I am happy to bear testimony to the general good character and scholarship of the young men who are beneficiaries of the American Education Society in Amherst College. The number is now over fifty, and among so many, it would be unreasonable not to expect now and then a case of hypocrisy or defection.* At least, I have not the wisdom to guard certainly against them. It ought, also, to be recollected, that these young men, not having had usually so good early advantages for education as many others, on account of their poverty, may not be as able to make as strong an impression upon the public at first, as others more favored; and then most of them are well advanced in life before they begin their studies, which, you know, is unfavorable to brilliancy. But as a general thing, they possess those solid talents and that stability of character, which are best adapted for doing good. We depend upon them very much for sustaining the religious interests of the College, and in time of revival, if we see them backward and inactive, we infer something wrong.

Among these young men there are many who maintain throughout their whole college course a character so consistent, as to economy and piety, that their influence is deeply felt. Persons possessed of competence, or abundance, would be sometimes surprised were they to learn with how small a sum some of these men contrive to get along. Owing to the example and efforts of a few such, more than twenty of these beneficiaries, the last quarter, reported only seventy-five cents a week for board, and they declare that they live comfortably.

I lately requested two or three young men, now on your list, to give on paper, the leading items of their expenses for some time past. Allow me to state the results. In all these cases the individuals receive aid from the College Fund, and therefore, no charge is made for term bills.

One gives the following as his expenses and income for two years and one term.

Board one term in Club, at \$1.20 per week,	\$13 20
Do. four terms, boarded self, at 45 cts.	25 00
Do. two terms in Club, at 70 cts.	18 20
	<hr/>
	\$56 40
Books and stationery,	50 00
Clothing, fuel, lights, and other incidentals,	68 00
	<hr/>
	\$174 40
Traveling expenses, (he lived 300 miles distant)	60 00
	<hr/>
Total expenses for two years and one term,	\$234 40
Received from Am. Ed. Society,	180 00
Do. for personal services,	55 00
	<hr/>
	\$235 00

fifty, who, by death, or the failure of health before completing their course, or by the various calls, to which the ministry is obliged to yield in supplying important posts of instruction, &c., have not been engaged directly in preaching the gospel.

* The only instances of moral defection which have occurred for several years past, have been two at Amherst; one of which reached Andover before it was exposed.

Another individual gives his expenses from the time he began study for College as follows :

At Williston Seminary, board first year, (boarded self)	\$14 00
Incidentals first year,	15 00
Second year board,	21 00
Incidentals,	13 00
Term bills for two years,	49 00
	<hr/>
Earned first year,	\$112 00
Do. second year,	40 00
	35 00
	<hr/>
Earnings,	\$75 00
Board first year in College,	\$24 00
Incidentals for the same,	43 00
Term bills, (he was not then a beneficiary)	42 00
	<hr/>
	\$109 00
Traveling expenses for three years,	25 00
	<hr/>
	\$134 00
Earned during the year,	15 00
Total expenses for three years,	246 00
Total earnings for do. do.	90 00
	<hr/>
	\$156 00

Whether the above includes clothing, I cannot say.

By receiving aid from the College Fund, and the American Education Society, such a young man, it is obvious, would quite meet his expenses. That is the course he is now pursuing.

I would gladly add some further remarks, but I am in so great a hurry, in preparing to leave the country, if Providence permit, that I must close abruptly, with the hope that a cause so important to religion as the Education Society, will be sustained. I cannot see how the fifty young men, who are here looking forward to the ministry, could get along if there were no such charity. The prejudices against this cause have always seemed to me most unreasonable, and the result of narrow views.

Respectfully yours,

EDWARD HITCHCOCK.

Amherst, April 24, 1850.

President HOPKINS, of Williams College, writes as follows :

DEAR SIR,—I have no hesitation in saying that the beneficiaries of the American Education Society in this College have almost uniformly shown themselves worthy, both for scholarship and piety, of the aid they have received. I remember a few exceptions, *but none since the present rules have been adopted.*

The difficulty now seems to be not so much that any thing is said against the Society or the young men, as that nothing is said about them.

President LORD, of Dartmouth College, thus writes :

MY DEAR SIR,—I can say off hand, and say truly, that your young men are as good as the average of other young men. I see no difference in general. Your charity enfeebles some ; it excites others. It is good or bad according to the soil it descends upon. On the whole it has been useful, in my judgment, in assisting many excellent men into the ministry who otherwise might have halted. I have seen the working of your charity in College for twenty-two years, and my observation of your students has impressed me with their general excellence of scholarship and character. They have not

fallen behind any other equal number of pious young men. I freely bear this testimony.

President LABAREE, of Middlebury College, writes as follows:

DEAR SIR,—I have for many years been acquainted with beneficiaries of the American Education Society; have had opportunities to learn their character and standing as men, scholars and Christians, and I do not hesitate to express the confident belief that the funds of our Churches have been wisely appropriated in aiding these young men in their endeavors to prepare for the gospel ministry. Occasional failures in character or scholarship do occur, and they must be expected; but as a class, the beneficiaries of your Society falling under my observation, have maintained a highly respectable standing as scholars, have been correct in their deportment as Christians, and have exerted a happy influence over their fellow students, and in the community. That your Society deserves and ought to receive more liberal, more general, and more cordial support, I cannot for a moment doubt.

Yours very respectfully,

B. LABAREE.

Middlebury College, May, 1850.

Rev. Professor BARROWS, of Western Reserve College, furnishes the following statement respecting the students in that institution, embracing both the Academical and Theological departments:

The moral and Christian character of the beneficiaries of the American Education Society in the Western Reserve College is unimpeachable, and such as to command the respect of both their fellow students and the public. The Faculty feel, in common with the officers of other Colleges, that their influence is invaluable to the Institution. Their absence would make the government of the College a far more difficult task than it is at present.

The average scholarship of all that portion of them who are graduates of this Institution, or members of the college classes, (embracing five-sixths of the whole) is not only above mediocrity, but *high*; of one half of them *eminent*. This statement is made upon a careful examination of the College Register, in which the standing of each student is recorded. Of the scholarship of those who have not been members of our College, we have of course no register, but it may be stated to be, upon the average, good.

Among those who have been beneficiaries of the Society in past years,—the same having been graduated at our Institution,—I find, from the year 1840 to the present time, three Valedictorians, five Salutatory orators, one Greek orator, and one who had the Philosophical oration.

President WHITE, of Wabash College, Indiana, writes as follows:

DEAR SIR,—I see no impropriety in the Education Society obtaining a statement of the standing and influence of its beneficiaries. It seems to me the Churches ought to know, through the Society, what amount of piety, energy, and intellect they are aiding to introduce into the gospel ministry.

In respect to the young men who have received the aid of your Board at this College, they have all been, in the matter of decided and devoted piety and religious influence, clearly above the general standard. I look for a very happy and marked ministerial influence from them all, when they shall have entered upon their sacred calling. While here at College, their exemplary diligence and consistency, their Christian fidelity and prayerfulness, have been invaluable to us in maintaining order and morals, in securing general industry and literary progress.

In regard to talent and scholarship your beneficiaries here, as a class, have maintained a still higher standing. There are, as in all such cases, several grades of intellectual power and acquirement, but the average is elevated.

Those now here are among the *best* scholars in College. Almost the whole number [seven] are *undoubtedly* of the *first rank* of scholars in the Institution. I do not think it likely that the young men aided here will always be so decidedly superior intellectually. But so it is now. May it not be that it is something originally superior which wakes them up and starts them out of the woods to College, in a country where so few exterior inducements to an education exist?

I think the Churches who shall hereafter hear of the labors of these young men in the midst of our moral desolations, and our millions of population, will never regret that they have assisted and encouraged them forward to the great work of publishing salvation. I wish we had a hundred such in this State, at this moment, ready to lift up their voice to the people.

Yours respectfully,

CHARLES WHITE.

Crawfordsville, 29th April, 1850.

The following, from several of the Professors in two of our oldest Theological Seminaries, will be perused with interest.

Theol. Sem. Andover, April 27, 1850.

Rev. S. H. RIDDEL, Sec. of the Am. Ed. Soc.

DEAR SIR,—During the period of my connection with this Seminary, (now upwards of twenty years,) about two thirds of the students have been beneficiaries of the American Education Society. Their general character for talents, industry, and piety, has afforded a presage of what has already been so happily verified by many of them in the Lord's vineyard in this and other lands. A large portion of these men commenced their preparatory studies late in life, and with but little if any means of support, and had it not been for the aid afforded by the Society, they would either never have cherished the purpose of entering the ministry, or would have been greatly impeded in their preparation for it. Indeed, with all the assistance from this and other sources, not a few have been compelled to suspend their studies, from one to three years, for the purpose of procuring funds, and a still larger number have, for the same reason, and to the serious detriment of their education, been absent from the College or the Seminary, for considerable periods in term time. Others, who could do it, have borrowed money, and have finally left the Seminary with a debt upon them of from \$100 to \$500, to be refunded from the precarious savings of a scanty salary.

My official relation to the beneficiaries, as a member of the Examining Committee of the Education Society, has led me to an extensive knowledge of facts in regard to their pecuniary circumstances. The result is an increasing conviction, year by year, of the indispensable importance of the Society to the cause of Theological education, and thence to the highest welfare of the Church at home and abroad. Even the curtailment of a single appropriation will be felt as a serious evil.

Yours truly,

RALPH EMERSON.

The subscriber has been intimately acquainted with a large number of those who have been aided by the American Education Society, first when he was connected with Amherst College, then with the Education Society, and subsequently for twelve years with the Seminary at Andover, and he takes pleasure in bearing testimony to the talents, scholarship and general excellence of character of the beneficiaries. In these respects they would bear a favorable comparison with other classes of their fellow students. Their influence has been highly salutary on the literary and professional institutions with which they have been connected, and as a body they have shown no disposition to shrink from posts of self-denying duty. Many of them have labored, or are now laboring, with great diligence and success, as ministers and missionaries in foreign lands, and in the destitute portions of

our own country. The Society which has aided them, has performed a service, for our country and for the world, of great and inestimable value. Its position among its sister Institutions is fundamental. Its decline or serious embarrassment would be disastrous on all the departments of Christian benevolence, especially at a time when the demand is urgent for a great increase of ministers and missionaries.

B. B. EDWARDS.

Theol. Sem., Andover, May 15, 1850.

Rev. S. H. RIDDEL, Sec'y of the Am. Ed. Society.

DEAR SIR,—In compliance with a suggestion in your favor of April 19th, we have been looking over the names of the Alumni of this Seminary, during the last fifteen years. We find that more than a hundred of them were beneficiaries of your Society. Some of these are no longer with us; some are missionaries to the heathen; more of them are pastors in New England; and still more are Home missionaries, either in Maine, or in the wide fields of the West. In general they are an intelligent, laborious, devoted, and successful class of young ministers; some of them distinguished for talents and learning, but more, perhaps, for energy and tact, and persevering diligence in their Master's work. Not more than four or five out of the hundred have disappointed the expectations of their patrons, and two of these have refunded all that they ever received from the Society.

Of the present members of the Seminary, twenty-two are beneficiaries; and it is no disparagement to the rest to say, that they *stand well* among their brethren. They make themselves and the Society respected. It is no dishonor here to be a beneficiary.

With the operations of the American Education Society we have been familiar for quite a number of years,—ever since our connection with the Seminary. We have seen, from year to year, the good it has done, and the sure and silent way in which it has done it. And we should be unjust to our soberest convictions if we did not say, that we consider this Society as among the *best Institutions of the age*,—an effective instrument for accomplishing a necessary and most important object.

ENOCH POND.

GEO. SHEPARD.

DAN'L. TALCOTT SMITH.

Theol. Sem., Bangor, April 22, 1850.

The points illustrated in the foregoing documents involve one of the main interests of the American Education Society. A solemn duty rests upon this Society to make its influence and patronage subservient to the object of fully sustaining the practical efficiency of the ministry in our country. While this must depend pre-eminently upon the grace of the Holy Spirit in the hearts of the young men, it is not the less needful that every appropriate human instrumentality should be employed. "For we are laborers together with God." The superior efficiency and success of American missions among the heathen, and among the corrupted communities of nominal Christian countries, has been honorably acknowledged by our brethren in England, and ascribed, in no small measure, to the more thorough intellectual training given to our missionaries in their preparatory course. To this great and blessed result the American Education Society has contributed in no inconsiderable degree. It must continue to do the same for the ministry which the Church now calls for both at home and abroad. And in this high aim, it cannot be doubted, it will have the countenance and co-operation of all educated and intelligent pastors, teachers, and Christians in the land.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

THE object of this Society is to educate pious young men for the gospel ministry.

ARTICLE I.* Any person who shall subscribe and shall pay into the Treasury at one time, one hundred dollars, and if a clergyman, forty dollars, shall be an honorary member; and shall have a right to sit and deliberate in all meetings of the Society. But all members hereafter added to the Society, who shall be entitled to vote, shall be chosen by ballot at an annual meeting.

ART. II. A permanent fund, consisting of bequests, legacies, and donations, given for this special purpose, shall be formed by the Directors.

ART. III. There shall annually be chosen, by ballot, a President, Vice President, Treasurer, and Secretary, who shall also be Clerk, and such other officers as may be found necessary; who shall continue in office till others shall be chosen in their stead.

ART. IV. This Society shall, from time to time, by ballot, elect such a number of honorary Vice Presidents as they may judge expedient.

ART. V. The Society shall annually appoint, by ballot, eleven Directors; who, together with the President and Vice President of the Society, shall constitute a Board of Directors, five of whom shall constitute a quorum at any meeting regularly convened. It shall be the duty of this Board to increase the funds of the Society, by soliciting themselves, and by appointing and instructing agents to solicit, the aid requisite to achieve the object in view. This Board shall have the power of appropriating all monies for the support of beneficiaries; of examining and selecting candidates for patronage; of appointing

* As amended May, 1826.

committees to examine and recommend its applicants living in distant parts; and, generally, of transacting all business necessary for the furtherance of the objects of this Society, not otherwise herein provided for. The Directors shall also keep a fair record of their proceedings, and annually make report of their transactions to the Society.

ART. VI. Qualified candidates may be aided, in each stage of preparatory education for the ministry; but, except in very singular cases, no applicant shall be assisted, even in the first stage, who shall not produce, from serious and respectable characters, unequivocal testimonials of hopeful piety, promising talents, and real indigence; nor shall any person be continued on this foundation, whose instructor or instructors, except in very special cases, shall not annually exhibit to the Directors, satisfactory evidence, that in point of genius, diligence, literary progress, morals, and piety, he is a proper character to receive aid from these sacred funds; in addition to which, each beneficiary, after his admission into any college, shall annually exhibit to the Directors, a written declaration, that it continues to be his serious purpose to devote his life to the gospel ministry.

ART. VII. Any person who has been assisted by this Society, and whose name shall be stricken from the list of beneficiaries, because of misconduct, or other deficiency in regard to the qualifications required by the Constitution, and the Rules of the Directors;* or, who shall have concluded not to devote himself to the gospel ministry, shall, within a reasonable time, refund the sum expended for his education, with lawful interest, whenever required by the Directors.

ART. VIII. The President, and in his absence, the Vice President, in concurrence with three of the Directors, shall have power to call special meetings of the Society.

ART. IX. The Treasurer shall be bound with two sureties, in a reasonable sum, to be determined by the Directors, to the faithful discharge of his duty. He shall vest the property of the Society in the safest and most productive forms; make payments and advances of money, from time to time, agreeably to the orders of the Directors; and annually render to the Society a written account of all receipts and expenditures within the year, of the amount of its funds, and of the manner in which they are vested:—this account to be previously examined and approved, in writing, by a Committee of the Society, annually chosen for the purpose. He shall also give to the Directors, whenever they request it, a particular account of the state of the Treasury.

ART. X. The Society shall meet annually at such time and place

* The Rules of the Directors are printed in a pamphlet, which may be obtained by application at the Rooms in Boston. They contain minute instructions in regard to all the operations of the Society.

as the Directors shall appoint, to elect officers, to hear the report of the Directors and of the Treasurer, and to transact other necessary business.

ART. XI. At all meetings of the Society, twelve members shall be requisite to constitute a quorum; and every meeting of the Society, and of the Directors, shall be opened with prayer.

ART. XII. The Presidents of all Societies, auxiliary to this, which shall pay annually one thousand dollars into the Treasury of this Society, shall be, ex officio, honorary Vice Presidents of this Society.

ART. XIII.* Whenever a Society shall be formed, by the inhabitants of any State or district, which shall adopt the essential principles of this constitution, especially the provisions of the sixth article, as the basis of its own, such Society, upon the due notice of its existence, and desire of union, may be received, by a vote of the Directors, as an Auxiliary of the American Society.

Every such Auxiliary Society shall possess the right of appointing its own officers, including a Board of Directors and a Treasurer; and also the right of appropriating its own funds for the assistance of beneficiaries, who shall have, in all respects, the requisite qualifications. Every candidate for such assistance shall be examined by a committee of three competent men, two of whom shall be appointed by the Directors of said Auxiliary Society, and one, by the Directors of this Society; and, if approved, may prosecute his studies, preparatory to the ministry, under the immediate superintendence of the Directors of said Auxiliary Society; or, if they shall deem it expedient, such candidate may be committed to the charge of the Directors of this Society. All monies of any Auxiliary Society, not appropriated as above, shall be transmitted to the general treasury; and whenever the exigencies of such Society shall exceed its own resources, it may apply for assistance to the Directors of this Society.

ART. XIV. Presidents of Auxiliary Societies shall be, ex officio, members of this Society, and also honorary members of the Board of Directors.

ART. XV. The Directors shall have power to supply any vacancies that may occur in their own Board, or in the officers of the Society, till the next annual meeting.

ART. XVI. No alteration of this Constitution shall be made, except on recommendation of the Directors, and by vote of three-fourths of the members present, at an annual meeting; or unless the proposed alteration shall have been submitted to the Society, in writing, at a previous meeting.

* As amended May, 1850.

RULES

OF THE

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

CHAPTER I.

OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

1. It is the duty of the Board of Directors to superintend and to manage the prudential and executive business of the Society; and, especially, to see that the Constitution and Rules of the Society are faithfully observed.

2. The Board shall meet quarterly for the transaction of business, on the *second Wednesday of January, April, July and October*. Special meetings may be called by the Secretary, at the written request of three Directors.

3. Two Standing Committees shall be appointed by the Board—a Financial Committee whose duty it shall be to attend to the funds, and to advise with the Treasurer concerning the investment of funds in the safest and most productive forms; and an Executive Committee whose duty it shall be to examine and discuss subjects of importance, and to report on the same to the Board; to afford the Secretary counsel whenever he shall request it, and to perform any business during the recess of the Board, which, in their judgment, the interests of the Society may require. They shall keep a record of all their proceedings, which record shall be read to the Board at their regular, or other meetings, for their approval.

4. The Directors shall keep a fair record of their proceedings, and annually make report of their transactions to the Society.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE SECRETARY.

1. The Secretary shall conduct the correspondence; keep the records of the Board and of the Executive Committee; take measures for increasing the funds; and do what he can to promote the highest prosperity and usefulness of the Society.

2. The Secretary shall pay particular attention to the character and qualifications of applicants for aid, and for this purpose he shall be authorized to take part with Examining Committees, whenever he can be present, in the examination of candidates, as the official representative of this Board, and in special cases to conduct examinations separately.

3. The Secretary shall be required, so far as he shall be able, to maintain a personal acquaintance with all who are under the patronage of the Society; by visiting them at the places where they reside, and conversing and praying with them individually or collectively; by correspondence with them, and with their instructors; and by any other means calculated to excite them to effort, and to encourage them to seek an elevated spirit of piety.

4. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to see that the stated or other accounts of beneficiaries, under the patronage either of the Parent Society or of its Auxiliaries, are made out conformably to rule, and returned to the general office in season to be reported to the Board at each quarterly meeting. He shall also give notice of all appropriations made by the General Society, or its Auxiliaries, to young men under patronage, and direct them how and where to apply for the same.

5. The Secretary shall notify all meetings of the Board, and when it can be done, make an orderly arrangement of the business to be transacted.

6. Such assistance shall be allowed the Secretary in his department, as the Board shall judge to be necessary.

CHAPTER III.

OF THE TREASURER.

1. The Treasurer shall take charge of the funds belonging to the Society, and keep an accurate account of the same, showing the sources from which they have been derived, and the purposes for which they have been given. He shall open a separate account with each Auxiliary Society, with the Scholarship and other Permanent Funds, and with each Beneficiary of the Parent Society, and of the Auxiliaries.

2. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to invest the funds of the Society in the safest and most productive forms; but no permanent investments shall be made, or changed by him, without the concurrence of the Financial Committee.

3. The Treasurer shall be authorized to pay at his discretion the salaries of the Officers and Agents of the Society, as fixed by the Directors; and also, small items of ordinary incidental expenses, which shall be approved by the Secretary. No money shall be paid by the Treasurer from the funds of the Society, for other purposes, without a written order from the Directors. The following shall be the form in which the payments of accounts shall be directed. "The within [or above] account allowed by the Directors, and payment ordered [adding the date].

A—— B——, Clerk.

To C—— D——, Treasurer."

4. The Treasurer shall receive and take charge of all notes of young men, assisted by the Parent Society and its Auxiliaries. Whenever, in his judgment, it may be important to have the notes deposited for safe keeping, at the places where they are given, he shall have the power of appointing such persons as he shall judge proper, for this purpose, and of giving them the necessary instructions, as his agents. When the notes thus given shall become due, it shall be his duty to give seasonable notice thereof to the persons by whom they have been given, unless they shall have been previously cancelled, or otherwise disposed of by the Board.

5. The Treasurer shall receive and take charge of donations in clothing, and shall distribute the same agreeably to directions given by the Secretary, or such other person or persons as the Executive Committee of the Board shall appoint for this purpose.

6. At each quarterly meeting of the Directors, the Treasurer shall make a report in writing on the state of the funds, mentioning, particularly, what amount there is in the treasury at the time, subject to the immediate disposal of the Directors. He shall, also, furnish for publication quarterly, or oftener, if requested, a complete list of all donations to the Parent Society, and to its several Auxiliaries.

7. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to make a written Report to the Society, at each annual meeting, of all receipts and expenditures within the year; of the amount of the funds, and the manner of their investment; which Report shall be previously examined, and approved in writing, by an Auditing Committee, chosen by the Society.

8. The Treasurer shall be bound for the faithful discharge of his duties, with sufficient sureties, in a reasonable sum, to be determined by the Directors.

CHAPTER IV.

OF EXAMINING COMMITTEES.

1. The Board of Directors shall appoint Examining Committees at the Colleges and Theological Seminaries, in different parts of the country, so far as the convenience of applicants, and the interests of the Society may require, to examine and recommend candidates for patronage. Where no special reasons exist for a larger number, each Committee shall consist of three persons; one of whom at least, shall be a person not belonging to the Faculty of the Institution.

2. When a candidate for patronage applies for examination, it shall be the duty of the Examining Committee, to whom the application is made, to institute a personal and faithful inquiry respecting his testimonials, his studies, his religious character, his motives in seeking an education for the Christian ministry, and his willingness to conform to the rules of the American Education Society. If, after serious and full examination, the Committee shall be satisfied that the applicant possesses the character and qualifications required of beneficiaries by the Constitution and Rules of the Society, it shall be their duty to recommend him for patronage to the Board of Directors of the Parent Society, or of one of its Auxiliaries if the applicant reside within the limits of an Auxiliary. In their recommendation, the Committee shall state

very particularly, *the name, age, residence, occupation, place of education, church connection*, and other important facts connected with the history or character of the applicant, together with an account of the testimonials furnished, and the *names and residence of the persons* by whom they were furnished.

3. If, after examining a candidate, the Committee shall have doubts respecting his character and qualifications, while yet they are so far satisfied as to be unwilling to reject the application, they may state the grounds of their doubts, and recommend the applicant on condition of re-examination after a suitable period.

4. It shall be the duty of the several Examining Committees, to endeavor to impress the minds of those who apply for patronage with a deep sense of the momentous and solemn nature of their undertaking, to explain to them the principles upon which appropriations are made by this Society, and to apprise them of the necessity, which the Rules of the Society lay upon them, of making vigorous efforts to sustain themselves. It is recommended that every examination of candidates be introduced and closed with prayer.

5. Certificates and testimonials furnished any Examining Committee shall be regarded as the property of the Board of Directors of the Parent Society, and shall be carefully preserved till called for by them or their lawful agent; except, that in case an applicant shall not be received on trial, his papers may, if he requests it, be returned to him.

6. In addition to the examination of candidates for admission, it shall be the duty of the Examining Committees, located at the respective Institutions, to meet quarterly, when the schedules of the young men are ready to be forwarded, and carefully to renew their inquiries respecting the deportment, and proficiency in study, of each beneficiary; to recommend his continuance or not as they may find reason; and to decide on the distribution of appropriations, according to the provisions of the Rule respecting appropriations, Chapter VI, Art. 3.

CHAPTER V.

OF BENEFICIARIES.

1. No person shall be considered a candidate for assistance until he is fitted to enter college, or has pursued classical studies for at least two years;* nor until he has been a professor of religion one year; and has attained to sixteen years of age.

2. No person shall be patronized who does not furnish satisfactory evidence of promising talents, and decided piety, and who is not in the way of obtaining a *thorough* classical and theological education, that is, either preparing to enter College, or a member of some regularly constituted College, where a thorough classical course is pursued; or engaged in theological studies with the design of taking a regular three years' course. Though a public course of theological instruction is preferred, yet a private course is not prohibited. It is understood,

* The intention of the Rule is to require all the candidates to be *fitted for College*, before they can be received by the Society; unless it be such as are members of Academic Institutions where a *three years' classical course* is required to fit for College; who, under the provision in the last clause, can be aided in their *third year*, if necessary.

however, that a beneficiary will not place himself under a private instructor unless he first obtain the approbation of the Board of Directors.

3. When a young man wishes to apply for patronage, he must pursue the following steps. *First.* He must obtain unequivocal testimonials from three or more serious and respectable persons best acquainted with him and his circumstances, (e. g.) his minister, instructor, a magistrate, or some other principal man in the vicinity, stating his age, place of residence, indigence, moral and religious character, including his church connection, talents, previous education, and serious desire to devote his life to the Christian ministry. These testimonials should be *sealed* papers, that the writers of them may speak freely, concerning the character of the applicants. *Secondly.* Having obtained these testimonials, the applicant must present his request for *examination and recommendation* to some Examining Committee in his neighborhood, or within the portion of the country to which he belongs. If no such Committee is known to have been appointed, the applicant or his friends may write, for information, to the Secretary of the Parent Society; or if he resides within the limits of an Auxiliary Society, to the Secretary of that Auxiliary.

4. Whenever a young man has taken the above course, and been examined and recommended by an authorized Committee, to the Board of Directors of the Parent Society, or of one of its Auxiliaries, he may be *admitted on trial*, at the discretion of the Board, for a period of three months.

5. Every young man admitted on trial, or regularly received in the manner hereinafter mentioned, shall renew his application, and make his returns to the Board *quarterly*, in season for each quarterly meeting, unless for special reasons a longer period shall have been granted by the Board of the Parent Society; and he shall do the same, with scrupulous exactness, according to the following form or schedule, (see p. 47,)—which shall be regularly and punctually returned by all under the patronage of the Society, or of its Auxiliaries, in every stage of their education.

6. When the applicant shall have filled the blanks in one or other of these forms, according to the stage of education in which he is pursuing his studies, he shall exhibit the schedule to the principal officer or instructor of the Institution with which he is connected, who must subscribe the following declaration, on some part of the same, before it can be received by the Board of Directors.

“I certify that I have examined the within [or above] accounts and that I believe the same to be correct; and also that the persons herein named, sustain the character required of beneficiaries by the Constitution and Rules of the American Education Society.”*

[Date.]

A—— B——.

* That instructors may be at no loss to understand the import of this declaration, the article of the Constitution is here inserted, which explains it.—“Art. 6. Qualified candidates may be aided, in each stage of preparatory education for the ministry; but, except in very singular cases, no applicant shall be assisted, even in the first stage, who shall not produce, from serious and respectable characters, unequivocal testimonials of hopeful piety, promising talents, and real indigence; nor shall any person be continued on this foundation, whose instructor or instructors, except in very special cases, shall not annually exhibit to the Directors satisfactory evidence, that in point of genius, diligence, literary progress, morals and piety, he is a proper character to receive aid from

Form to be used by Students in College.

SCHEDULE OF STUDENTS in _____, under the patronage of the American Education Society, for the Quarter ending _____.

I hereby declare it to be my serious purpose, to devote my life to the Christian ministry, and with that view to obtain a liberal Collegiate education, and to pursue a regular three years' course of theological study. For this purpose I solicit the patronage of the American Education Society.

Name, or Names.

Standing 1st, 2d, 3d, or 4th year.

Weeks included in this account.

Weeks' study in this period.

Price of Board per week.

Expense for Board.

Expense for tuition, room, light, fuel, and washing.

Expense for Books and Stationery.

Expense for Clothing.

Incidental Expenses.

Total Expenses for the period now reported.

Debts at the beginning of the period now reported, exclusive of dues to American Education Society.

Loan.

Gratuity.

Received from American Education Society during this period.

Received from other public funds and from friends.

Received for teaching and other personal labor and services.

Amount of receipts during the period now reported.

Present debt, exclusive of dues to the Am. Ed. Soc.

REMARKS.

Form to be used by Students in Theological Seminars.

SCHEDULE OF STUDENTS, in a course of Theological Study in _____, under the patronage of the American Education Society, for the Quarter ending _____.

I hereby declare it to be my serious purpose, to devote my life to the Christian ministry, and to pursue a three years' course of theological study. For this purpose I solicit the patronage of the American Education Society.

Name, or Names.

Standing 1st, 2d, or 3d year.

Weeks included in this account.

Weeks' study in this period.

Price of Board per week.

Expense for Board.

Expense for tuition, room, light, fuel, and washing.

Expense for Books and Stationery.

Expense for Clothing.

Incidental Expenses.

Total expenses for the period now reported.

Debts at the beginning of the period now reported, exclusive of dues to American Education Society.

Loan.

Gratuity.

Received from American Education Society during this period.

Received from other public funds and from friends.

Received for teaching and other personal labor and services.

Amount of receipts during the period now reported.

Present debt, exclusive of dues to the Am. Ed. Soc.

REMARKS.

these sacred funds; in addition to which, each beneficiary, after his admission into any College, shall annually exhibit to the Directors, a written declaration, that it continues to be his serious purpose to devote his life to the gospel ministry."—No young man of doubtful moral or religious character, or whose talents and scholarship fall decidedly below mediocrity, can be sustained consistently with this article. The annual returns required in the above article of the Constitution, are superseded by the quarterly returns and certificates on the schedules.

"I certify that I have received, for safe keeping, the notes of the within [or above] mentioned beneficiaries of the American Education Society, for their last grant; which notes are subject to the order of the Directors of the American Education Society."

A—— B——, { Agent for the Treasurer
 { of the Am. Ed. Society.

9. Young men who shall have passed through the preparatory course of study required by the American Education Society, and in conformity to the Rules, shall be entitled to an honorable Testimonial certifying the fact, and signed by the Secretary. If any young man shall, at any time, while under patronage, wish to close his connection with the Society, he shall make known his wishes to the Secretary of the Parent Society; and, provided he has maintained the character required, and conformed to the Rules, he shall receive an honorable dismission.

11. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to ascertain the scholarship of each beneficiary at the close of his first year in college, as determined by the character of his daily recitations during the year; and the Directors will cease to make appropriations, unless in extraordinary cases, to any who may not hold a standing equal to that of the average of students at that period of the course.

13. If any young man, under the patronage of the Society, shall neglect to report himself in the manner required in the 5th section of this chapter, twice in succession, without giving any explanation of his omission, he shall be considered irregular, and on renewing his application for aid, shall be liable to re-examination and to a second admission on trial, at the discretion of the Directors of the Parent Society, or, if he resides within the limits of an Auxiliary, at the discretion of its Board of Directors.

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standing in the Societies with which they have been connected, and must furnish an Examining Committee of this Society with satisfactory evidence of their attainments and piety, and be recommended by them to its patronage, before they can be received either upon trial, or regularly admitted.

15. It is desired and expected of all under patronage, that a portion of every day will be employed, as there may be opportunity, in useful exercise and in productive labor, with a view of promoting vigorous health, and of enabling them to do something towards defraying the expenses of their education.

16. Every beneficiary of this Society should regard it as an object of primary importance to grow continually in a spirit of enlightened devotion, and of fervent piety, deeply impressed with the sentiment, that without this, all his other acquisitions will be comparatively of little worth, either to himself, or to the Church of Christ. It is, therefore, affectionately and earnestly recommended to every beneficiary, that he daily spend a portion of time in devout meditation, reading the Scriptures with a view to a personal and practical application, and in humble and fervent prayer; that the Sabbath be faithfully employed in religious duties, social and secret, and that associations for prayer and religious improvement be attended as circumstances shall permit.

CHAPTER VI.

OF APPROPRIATIONS.

1. The amount appropriated to young men under patronage shall be the least with which they can be carried forward, consistently with health and a thorough education, after making suitable efforts to assist themselves, and receiving the aid of other public funds and of friends.

2. The annual amount to be granted regularly to the young men in the first stage of education, shall be sixty dollars—fifteen dollars for each quarter, and the number of quarterly appropriations not to exceed four: to those in the second stage, eighty dollars—twenty dollars for each quarter, and the number of quarterly appropriations not to exceed sixteen; and to those in the third stage, eighty dollars—twenty dollars each quarter, and the number of quarterly appropriations not to exceed twelve.

3. The aggregate amount of the quarterly appropriations to the beneficiaries at any College or Theological Seminary, shall not exceed the above ratio of twenty dollars to each, or eighty dollars annually. But if the Examining Committee, located at the Institution, in consultation with the young men, shall decide, in view of a diversity in their circumstances and necessities, that some ought to receive more, and others less, than the above annual amount, they may make a difference among them in the distribution of the sum granted by the Board, more nearly proportioned to their respective wants; in no case, however, granting to the same young man more than one hundred dollars annually.

4. It shall be discretionary with the local Committees in consulta-

tion with the beneficiaries, to determine in each case whether the aid shall be afforded in the form of gratuity or loan.

5. Every young man, before receiving his first appropriation, whether it be a gratuity or a loan, shall subscribe the following Obligation, which shall remain in the hands of the Agent of the Directors, subject to their order :

I do hereby engage that in the event of my voluntarily failing to enter into the work of the ministry, or of my being discontinued from the patronage of the American Education Society for a failure to comply with its Rules, I will, within one year afterwards, refund to the Treasurer of the Society the whole amount of the money which I may have received from its funds, with interest on the same from the time of my receiving it. (Signed) A—— B——

In presence of C—— D——.

6. For appropriations made in the form of loans, the young men, whether of age or not, shall give their notes, at the time of receiving them, in the following form :

For value received, I promise to pay the American Education Society, or order, —— dollars, before my settlement in the ministry ; or within two years after I shall have finished my studies, agreeably to the Rules of the Society, if I should remain so long unsettled ; with interest from the time when due.

(Signed) A—— B——.

In presence of C—— D——.

7. A young man admitted on trial, shall receive his *first* appropriation at the same meeting in which he is admitted. But the sum granted, at one time, shall not exceed the appropriation allowed for one quarter, unless on account of the distance of the applicant, he has been authorized by the Board of the Parent Society to make his returns and to receive his appropriations less frequently than once in a quarter.

8. No appropriations shall be made to young men either by the Board of the Parent Society, or of an Auxiliary, except at the regular meetings ; and then no appropriations shall be made unless young men have conformed to the Rules in making out their returns. If an applicant has failed to make such returns in season for the meeting at which they should have been presented, they must be laid over till the next regular meeting ; nor may an appropriation for the preceding period be allowed, if the failure of the applicant to forward his returns be owing to any fault of his, either in not making himself acquainted with the Rules, or in not taking the necessary pains to inform himself, and to observe them.

9. Notice of appropriations shall be given to young men as early after being made as shall be convenient, by the Secretary of the Parent Society, and he shall direct how and where the money is to be obtained. Persons authorized by the Treasurer of the Parent Society to receive the notes of young men, for safe keeping, shall in all cases, where it can be done, be the persons authorized to draw or to receive the funds thus appropriated ; and shall take the note of

each young man receiving his appropriation as a loan, at the time of paying it.

10. When appropriations have been made by the Board of Directors of an Auxiliary, the payment shall be suspended until the Directors of the Parent Society have held their corresponding meeting, and have concurred in the appropriations. Notice shall then be given to the young men, and the payment ordered by the Secretary of the Parent Society, in the manner prescribed in Rules 9th and 11th of this Chapter, concerning appropriations made directly by the Parent Board. If the Board of the Parent Society do not concur in an appropriation made by the Board of an Auxiliary, the reasons of such non-concurrence shall be forwarded to the Secretary of the Auxiliary, and payment suspended until a further investigation of the case shall enable both Boards to concur in their decision on the subject.

11. A list of appropriations made by the Board of the Parent Society at each quarterly meeting, and of those made by the several Auxiliary Societies and concurred in by the Parent Board, shall be made out by the Clerk of the Board immediately after the meeting, and sent to the agents at the several Institutions appointed by the Board to receive the money and pay it to the young men, authorizing them to draw for the amount upon the Treasurer, either of the Parent Society, or of the Auxiliaries with which they are connected. The Treasurer shall at the same time notify the Treasurers of Auxiliary Societies of the amount of the drafts thus ordered in concurrence, to be paid by them; and authorize them to draw upon him for any balance, over and above the funds in their possession, which may be necessary to enable them to meet such drafts.

12. Upon receiving a new appropriation, the young men who give their notes, shall be required, at the discretion of the Treasurer, to take up their former notes and give a new note, of the same form, for the full amount. When a young man has completed his whole course of study, or wishes to close his connection with the Society, he shall take up all the notes which he has formerly given, and put the amount into a new note.

13. In case the future condition of those who are assisted by the Society, in consequence of any calamity, or of the service of the church to which they may be providentially called, or the peculiar situation in which they may be placed, shall, in the judgment of the Board, be found to be such, as to render it unsuitable for them to be called upon to pay their debt to the Society, it shall be understood to be the right and duty of the Board, to relinquish in part, or to cancel, such debt, whenever they shall judge proper.

14. The obligations of those young men who shall be accepted by any Foreign Mission Society, to go as missionaries to the heathen; and of those who shall be settled over churches which are aided by Domestic Mission Societies, or be otherwise employed by these Societies to preach the gospel to the destitute; and likewise of those who shall take the charge of feeble parishes, which, without missionary aid are only able to afford them a bare support; shall, upon their application, be suspended from the time of their entering into such situations, and during their continuance in them. And if they shall continue to

be thus employed for a period of five years, their notes may, at the discretion of the Board, be canceled and given up.

15. When any young man who has been assisted by the Society is removed by death, his notes, unless in extraordinary cases, shall be canceled.

CHAPTER VII.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

1. Scholarships shall be of two descriptions, Permanent and Temporary. A Permanent scholarship shall consist of one thousand dollars, the income only of which shall be appropriated. A Temporary scholarship shall consist of an annuity, or subscription of seventy-five dollars a year, continued for a period of seven years.

2. For every temporary scholarship which may be intrusted to the Society, the Directors will aim to educate one young man for the ministry; and for every Permanent scholarship founded and secured to the Society, the Directors will educate a succession of ministers of the gospel, as fast as the income will permit.

3. In cases where a scholarship is founded by an individual, it shall be designated by the name of the donor, unless the donor shall affix to it some other name; and where a scholarship is founded by several individuals, it shall be called by such name as they may agree upon, or if none is given, by such name as the Directors shall give it.

4. Donors wishing to nominate young men to their respective foundations, may have the right of doing so, provided the persons so nominated shall, in all respects, possess the character required, and shall conform to the Rules of the Society.

5. Regular beneficiaries only, in either stage of their education, shall be placed upon scholarships; and each scholarship shall have some such beneficiary placed upon it as speedily as may be, after it is established.

6. Auxiliary Societies may be requested to nominate young men under their particular care to scholarships obtained within their limits, unless the donors themselves reserve this privilege.

7. The income of permanent scholarships, pledged to the Board of Directors of an Auxiliary, shall be transmitted by the Treasurer of the Parent Society to the Treasurer of such Auxiliary.

CHAPTER VIII.

AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.

1. Each Auxiliary and its Board of Directors will aim to conform all their proceedings to the Rules and Regulations of the Parent Society, and especially to the fundamental principles of the Constitution.

2. The territorial limits within which the operations of the several Auxiliaries shall be confined, shall be a matter of mutual arrangement

between the Board of Directors of the Parent Society, and the Board of each Auxiliary respectively.

3. The Board of Directors of the Parent Society, except where special reasons shall make it inexpedient, or inconvenient, will transfer the beneficiaries which it may already have within the limits of any Auxiliary Society, to the immediate care of the Board of Directors of such Auxiliary.

4. Beneficiaries removing from the limits of the Parent Society into those of an Auxiliary, or from one Auxiliary into another, shall be regarded as removing their relation to the Auxiliary within whose limits they are to reside.—Or, if they remove from the limits of an Auxiliary, to a place within the limits of the Parent Society, they will come under the immediate superintendence of that Society.

5. All accounts with beneficiaries shall be kept in the name of the Parent Society; and their periodical or other returns, shall be directed and regularly transmitted to the Board of Directors of that Society.

6. The special care and supervision which the Secretary of the Parent Society is required to take of beneficiaries in the various stages of their preparatory studies, shall be exercised without distinction over those who are under the immediate supervision of the Parent Society and of its Auxiliaries.

7. The Board of Directors of each Auxiliary are expected to co-operate with the Directors of the Parent Society in raising funds within its limits, by conferring with the Secretary of the Parent Society, and by appointing agents to assist him in the work of solicitation within those limits, when desired; but nothing contained in this regulation shall be construed as prohibiting the Board of any Auxiliary from adopting measures of their own for raising funds, when a co-operation with the Parent Society cannot for any reason be conveniently or speedily had.

8. The Parent Society, being an incorporated institution, with an ample charter for holding funds, all donations given for the purpose of founding permanent scholarships, whether by individuals or associations, shall be given directly for that Society; but the income of such as are given within the limits of an Auxiliary Society, shall be pledged to the Board of Directors of such Auxiliary to be appropriated by them, according to the provisions of the general constitution. All donations for immediate use, and all temporary scholarships within the limits of an Auxiliary and sent to its treasury, shall be pledged in like manner: provided that nothing in this article shall be considered as restraining, or in any way affecting the liberty of donors to make such an arrangement in regard to their donations as they may think proper.

9. Monies refunded by beneficiaries, appropriations to whom shall have been granted by an Auxiliary Society, shall be pledged to the Auxiliary by which the money was appropriated. The manner of redeeming this pledge shall be left to mutual arrangement between the Board of the Parent Society and the Boards of the several Auxiliaries.

10. It shall be the duty of the Board of each Auxiliary Society, to meet quarterly, at least two weeks previous to the *second Wednesday of January, April, July, and October*, to receive the returns of beneficiaries under their care; to appropriate the funds at their disposal; to attend to the applications of new beneficiaries; and to transact any

other business which may be important to the welfare of that part of the general concern which is confided to their care.

11. The Treasurer of each Auxiliary shall be required to make a quarterly report, to its Board of Directors, of the state of the treasury, noting particularly the amount of disposable funds, which is possessed at the time; he shall also be required to forward a duplicate of the same report, including a complete and accurate list of donations for the quarter, to the Treasurer of the Parent Society; and for all funds in his hands, or under his care, belonging to the General Society, he shall forward a certificate to its Treasurer.

12. Surplus funds in the Treasury of any Auxiliary Society, shall be transmitted to the general treasury, or made subject to its order at least once a year, and oftener where arrangements for that end shall be mutually entered into, by the Board of the Parent Society, and the Board of any Auxiliary.

13. Schedules, containing the pecuniary accounts of beneficiaries, with their renewed applications for aid, shall be made out, and returned quarterly. They must make their returns to the Secretary of the Auxiliary, in season for the quarterly meeting of its Directors; and when those returns have been acted upon by them, they shall be sent by the Secretary of the Auxiliary to the Secretary of the Parent Society, in season for the quarterly meeting of their Board of Directors, with an official note, stating how much has been appropriated by the Board of the Auxiliary, and how much will be necessary from the Board of the Parent Society to complete the appropriation.

14. If the Board of any Auxiliary Society shall prefer, temporarily or otherwise, to dispense with their quarterly meetings, and to order the returns of beneficiaries, within their limits, to be sent directly from the Institutions to the Parent Board, they shall be at liberty so to do; still reserving to themselves the right to resume the full exercise of their separate functions, as prescribed in the tenth and thirteenth sections of this chapter, whenever they may think proper.

15. In case of a difference of opinion between the Board of the Parent Society, and the Board of an Auxiliary, the subject shall be referred to the decision of the Parent Society at a legal meeting, as a portion of the members of that Society are chosen from within the limits of each Auxiliary.

16. That there may be a thorough and uniform observance of the Rules of the Society, the Board of Directors shall keep a constant supply of Blanks, and of Blank Books, for the use of the officers of Auxiliaries, and of all others concerned in the business of the Society, the expense of which shall be defrayed out of the Parent treasury.

Other Rules and Regulations may hereafter be added, or those which are here specified may be altered or amended, as experience may suggest to be necessary.

Act of Incorporation.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND SIXTEEN.

An Act to incorporate the American Education Society.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, that William Phillips, Samuel Salisbury, Eliphalet Pearson, William Reed, Joshua Bates, Asa Eaton, Samuel H. Walley, and Aaron P. Cleveland, together with those who have associated, and who may hereafter associate with them, be and they are hereby incorporated and made a body politic, by the name of **THE AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY**. And the Society aforesaid shall have perpetual succession, and may have a common Seal, which it shall be lawful for them to alter at pleasure; and may purchase and receive, by gift or devise, lands, tenements, and real estate of any kind, and the same hold in fee simple, or less estate, the annual income and profits whereof shall not exceed the value of ten thousand dollars. And the said Society is hereby enabled to take and receive subscriptions of charitably disposed persons, and may take any personal estate in succession; and all donations to the Society, either by subscription, legacy, or otherwise, (excepting such as shall be differently appropriated by the donors, or by a vote of the Society, agreeably to their Constitution,) shall make a part of or be put into the capital stock of the Society, which shall be put out on interest on good security, or otherwise improved to the best advantage, and the income or profits applied to the purpose of aiding indigent young men of talents and hopeful piety in acquiring a learned and competent education for the gospel ministry.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, that the said Society may choose a President, Vice President, Clerk, Treasurer, and such other officers as they shall see fit; and may at their first meeting under this incorporation, by the vote of two-thirds of the members present at said meeting, adopt such Constitution or system of Rules and By-laws, as they shall think necessary for the orderly conducting and executing the business of said Society, and for the most effectually securing the object of their institution; which Constitution or system of Rules and By-laws shall be for the government of said Society, and shall not be altered at any subsequent meeting, but in the manner therein pointed out; provided such Rules and By-laws be not repugnant to the Constitution and laws of this Commonwealth.

Section 3. Be it further enacted, that the Society aforesaid may at all times under the name, style, and title aforesaid, sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, appear, prosecute, and defend to final judgment and execution, and may appoint an Agent or Agents, to prosecute and defend suits with power of substitution; and it shall be lawful for the said Society to make sale of any estate or personal property, given or purchased, as aforesaid, or in any other way or right accruing to them in their corporate capacity, (unless that, which is given, be otherwise expressly ordered or appropriated by the donor,) and convey the same by deed or other legal instrument, duly executed; and when the property to be conveyed is real estate, under the hand of the Treasurer, and the Seal of the Society: provided that all moneys, arising from such sale, be applied to the same use to which the income thereof was before applied.

Section 4. Be it further enacted, that William Phillips, Esquire, be and he hereby is authorized by notification, in any two of the newspapers printed in Boston, to appoint the time and place of the first meeting of said Society.

FOREIGN MISSIONARIES.

THE following Foreign Missionaries, one hundred and eight in number, were assisted in their education for the ministry by the American Education Society. About fifteen others, making in all one hundred and twenty-three, were assisted by the Auxiliaries, before they became connected with the Parent Institution as they now are.

Andrew Abraham, South Africa
 William Arms, Borneo
 Dyer Ball, China
 Henry Ballantine, Mahrattas
 Joseph W. Barr, Africa
 William A. Benton, Syria
 Asher Bliss, Cattarsugus Indians
 Edwin E. Bliss, Armenians
 Isaac G. Bliss, do.
 Isaac Bliss, Sandwich Islands
 Horatio Bryant, Athens
 James C. Bryant, South Africa
 Rufus F. Buell, Corfu
 Ebenezer Burgess, Mahrattas
 Albert Bushnell, West Africa
 Jesse Caswell, Siam
 John E. Chandler, Madura
 Henry Cherry, Madura
 Ephraim W. Clark, Sandwich Islands
 George W. Coan, Nestorians.
 Joseph G. Cochran, do.
 Daniel T. Conde, Sandwich Islands
 Edward Cope, Ceylon
 Oliver Crane, Armenians
 Seneca Cummings, China
 Justus Doolittle, do.
 Cushing Eells, Oregon Indians
 John S. Emerson, Sandwich Islands
 Joel S. Everett, Armenians
 Samuel B. Fairbank, Ahmednuggur
 Horace Foote, Syria
 Cochran Forbes, Sandwich Islands
 George Ford, Madura
 H. S. G. French, Siam
 Ozro French, Mahrattas
 Allen Graves, do
 Aldin Grout, Southern Africa
 Lewis Grout, do
 Alanson C. Hall, Madura
 Sherman Hall, Ojibwa Indians
 Cyrus Hamlin, Armenians
 Asa Hemenway, Siam
 James Herrick, Madura
 Abel K. Hinsdale, Nestorians
 Harvey R. Hitchcock, Sandwich Islands
 Henry R. Hoisington, Ceylon
 William W. Howland, do
 Timothy Dwight Hunt, Sandwich Islands
 Samuel Hutchings, Ceylon
 William Ireland, South Africa
 William C. Jackson, Armenians
 Jesse S. Jameison, Northern India
 John T. Jones, Siam
 Nathaniel A. Keyes, Syria

Jonas King, D. D. Greece
 Daniel Ladd, Armenians
 David B. Lyman, Sandwich Islands
 Lorenzo Lyons, do
 Eliphal Maynard, Salonica
 G. W. McMillan, Madura
 Cyrus T. Mills, Ceylon
 Colby C. Mitchell, Nestorians
 William C. Munroe, Hayti
 Samuel Mosely, Choctaws
 Sendol B. Munger, Mahrattas
 Samuel Munson, Indian Archipelago
 Clarendon F. Muzzy, Madura
 Joseph T. Noyes, Ceylon
 Samuel Palmer, Africa
 Benj. W. Parker, Sandwich Islands
 Peter Parker, M. D. China
 Josiah Peabody, Armenians
 Lyman B. Peet, China
 Justin Perkins, Nestorians
 John F. Pogue, Sandwich Islands
 Philander O. Powers, Armenians
 Ira M. Preston, West Africa
 William Raymond, Africa
 William Richards, Sandwich Islands
 William L. Richards, China
 Samuel P. Robbins, Siam
 Charles Robinson, do
 David Rood, South Africa
 George B. Rowell, Sandwich Islands
 Benjamin Schneider, Armenians
 Asa B. Smith, Oregon Indians
 John C. Smith, Ceylon
 Lowell Smith, Sandwich Islands
 Ephraim Spaulding, Sandwich Islands
 Henry H. Spaulding, Oregon Indians
 Cyrus Stone, Mahrattas
 John C. Strong, Choctaws
 James L. Thompson, Cyprus
 Leander Thompson, Syria
 Reuben Tinker, Sandwich Islands
 Elkanah Walker, Oregon Indians
 William Walker, West Africa
 Cephas Washburn, Cherokees
 Edward Webb, Madura
 Leonard H. Wheeler, Ojibwas
 William T. Wheeler, West Africa
 Royal G. Wilder, Ahmednuggur
 Hyman A. Wilder, South Africa
 Worcester Willey, Cherokees
 William Wood, Mahrattas
 Alfred Wright, Choctaws
 Asher Wright, Senecas
 Robert Wyman, Ceylon

THREE THINGS IN THE DUTY OF THE CHURCH.

The duty of the Church, in reference to this object, may be thus distinguished:—

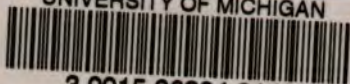
1. The duty of Christian parents to dedicate their sons to God and his service. This is an act which influences the parent in directing the education of the son. It will do much to make his training very different from that which a selfish earthly policy would dictate. It is an act which is pleasing to God, intimately connected with faith in him and prayer for his blessing. It is an act which is likely to affect the child. Its moral power is great. When an aged father visited the house of his son, he was presented with a grandchild whom he had never seen. Turning to his son, he said, 'Have you dedicated this child to God?' adding with a most tender but solemn emphasis, 'you know, that is the parent's first duty, and one I regarded as immediately binding upon me.' This fact was doubtless connected with another, that he was permitted to rejoice in the devotion of four sons to the ministry.—I knew a young man, a graduate of West Point Academy, already advanced in office and stationed at one of the forts on the Atlantic coast. The question was started, 'Am I at the post of duty? Ought I not to consecrate myself to the work of the Christian ministry?' That which seemed especially to press upon his mind and prevent his dismissing the question, was the fact that his pious mother had early dedicated him to the service of Christ in the sacred ministry. He at length decided to prepare for that office and is now preaching the Gospel in China.

2. The duty of prayer for our young men now training for action. The church ought to turn with an anxious eye to the generation of mind now coming forward, and charter it for the carrying out of her high and sacred designs. These hills and vallies are filled with an order of mind unequalled in any age or country. It is gathering a power that will be spent somewhere with vast results. There is nothing to check it. It is born and nurtured under free and stirring influences. The world is ready to receive it and take the impression it is fitted to give. Feel it or not, there is a generation training, under whose influence the world will not remain as it now is. Institutions and opinions will come under new and stronger impulses. The rivers will still run down their courses. The everlasting mountains will remain. But beneath the tread of this advancing generation, there is already felt the precursor of some fearful resurrection. You cannot crush this mind—you cannot sink it. It does not ask your permission to grow and act. It possesses the elements of life and action. It must spread. The fountain is filling and the streams will flow. The momentous question is, To what shall it be consecrated? This question is not yet settled. Under the divine blessing this generation of educating youth can be made the efficient defenders of truth; and many of them be qualified for the pulpit. That blessing we greatly need. For it let the church pray.

3. The duty which this Society directly contemplates—the aiding of pious, talented young men, yet indigent, who seek the sacred office. Fix your eye on one young man. There is a moment of great interest in his history. The desire to preach Christ has grown in his soul until he can smother it no longer. He unfolds his wishes to his parents, to his friends; and they can give him no help. He calculates what he can do by his own exertion, but something is wanting still. That which is wanting, is just what this Society proffers him. Shall a promising young man be prepared for the ministry, has often turned on the single point, Can this Society make up what is wanting still.

In these three particulars, I see the work which belongs to the Christian church. To it she must address herself with new devotion if she would fulfill her great commission.—*Rev. Dr. Condit.*

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